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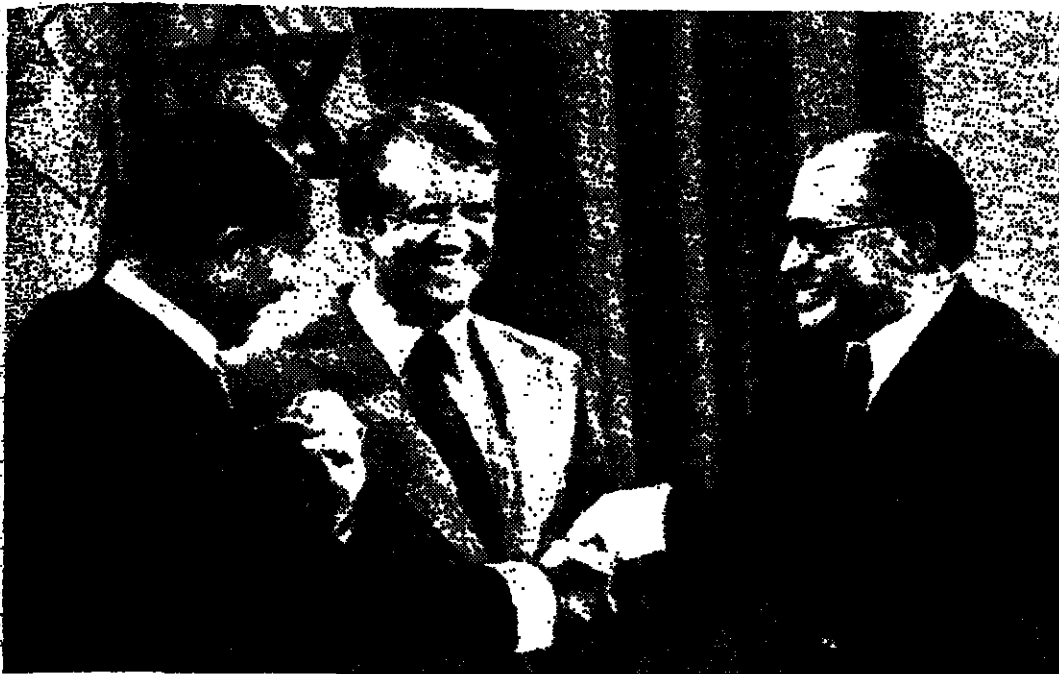
PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1978

Established 1887

Israel, Egypt Sign 'Framework' Accords Aimed at Peace Treaty Within 3 Months

Syria, PLO Reject Pacts As a 'Unilateral' Action

Carter Hails Camp David Results, But Many Points Remain Unsettled



President Sadat, President Carter and Prime Minister Begin join in a round of handshaking during the White House announcement Sunday of the Mideast agreement reached at Camp David.

5,000 Quake Victims Buried

Empress Heads Iran Rescuers

TABAS, Iran, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Empress Farah arrived here today to supervise relief operations following Saturday's earthquake and was met with anguished pleas to "help dig out the dead."

U.S. Satellite Crashes Into The Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Pegasus 1, a dead satellite weighing 23,000 pounds, re-entered the Earth's atmosphere and crashed harmlessly yesterday into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Angola, according to the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Agency.

The spacecraft, with wing-like panels 96 feet wide, had been expected to slip into the atmosphere and burn across a trajectory 31.7 degrees latitude on either side of the equator. That area is limited to the southern portion of the United States and portions of Latin America, the Sahara in Africa, India and China.

In Biggest Private Order

Laker to Buy 5 DC-10s, 10 Europe Airbus A300s

LONDON, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — Britain's Laker Airways today announced it would buy five McDonnell Douglas DC-10s from the United States and 10 wide-bodied Airbus A300s from France for \$725 million in what it described as the biggest single order ever placed by a private airline.

in Tabas and nearby towns where 15,000 persons were feared dead and tens of thousands were homeless. For many victims, there was no relief. They sat beside the dusty road and wept.

Authorities said that 5,000 bodies were found and buried today as soldiers and civilian volunteers wearing white masks to keep out the stench of death, pulled bodies out of the wreckage of Tabas.

Doctors warned of epidemics and burial was quick in rows of hastily dug graves. A desert wind blew away some of the stench as the bodies found under mounds of rubble were taken away.

Visit Shortened

The empress made a quick tour of Tabas but security men whisked her away when residents started shouting, "Dig out the dead! Dig out the dead!"

Officials said that the final toll was expected to be higher than 15,000. Survivors claim that 30,000 were killed, but doctors and other health workers were no longer concerned with checking figures as they shuttled from one distress point to another.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi ordered 56 tons of grains, rice, sugar, oil and tea flown to the region near the Afghanistan border 480 miles southeast of Tehran.

The conservative Moslem clergyman who challenged his regime in recent months also sent dozens of truckloads of food, blankets and medicines in a parallel effort that appeared to have political overtones.

Scores of injured men, women and children still lay in field hospitals on the outskirts of town or in improvised emergency centers in the midst of rubble. Because of the

advised as follows: London to Los Angeles one-way: \$24 (about \$165); Los Angeles to London one-way: \$220.

Sir Freddie said that one DC-10 and one A300 Airbus would fly under the flag of Caribbean Airways, jointly owned by Laker Airways and the government of Barbados.

overwhelming demand and scanty medical services, many were unlikely to get proper treatment.

Grim Search
"They say anyone who stays here tonight will be inviting death, but I will stay," said Ali Mohammadi, a shopkeeper in Mashad, 240 miles to the north, who came to look for 110 of his relatives. All he found by midday were 17 bodies.

"What do you want to know my name for?" he asked a reporter. "My whole family is gone. Will anyone give back my family if I give you my name? Will there ever be a compensation for any one of them?"

Among his lost relatives were his grandparents and parents, two sisters, a younger brother and cousins, uncles and aunts.

Workers dug for bodies beside a sign at the entrance to the town that said "Welcome to the Garden"

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Executions by Troops Reported in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Sept. 18 (AP) — The National Guard was reported today to be mopping up one of the last two centers of rebel resistance in northwestern Nicaragua and making steady progress in the other, despite hard fighting by Sandinista guerrillas.

Persons returning from the northwest told of seeing many dead and wounded. They said that the National Guard, Nicaragua's 7,500-man army and police force, was executing persons suspected of being snipers in Esteli and Chinandega.

The guard reported that it retook control of Chinandega yesterday afternoon and was continuing mop-up operations. There were reports of continued sniper fire there today.

Reports from Esteli said that government troops were advancing steadily under fire. Refugees from

Esteli said that the guard bombed, strafed and rocketed the center of the city yesterday, causing great destruction.

Summary Executions

Troops were reported to be entering Esteli from the north and south today along the Pan American Highway. Reporters were stopped at a National Guard checkpoint three miles from Esteli and were not permitted to enter.

BEIRUT, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization today quickly rejected the Camp David agreements and Jordan's King Hussein flew back home from a trip abroad, apparently for urgent conferences on the accords.

The PLO said there could be no Middle East peace without the PLO, and vowed that its guerrillas would press on with their "armed resistance" in the Israeli-occupied territories. The Syrian radio denounced Egypt for entering into a "unilateral peace treaty."

In Tripoli, thousands of Libyans demonstrated in the streets, chanting slogans calling for the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on charges of selling out the Arab cause.

Jordan's King Hussein, who had been scheduled to fly to Morocco from Majorca, suddenly changed his plans and flew back to Amman, apparently for urgent consultations on the Middle East summit conference.

Kamel Resignation Confirmed

Meanwhile, in Washington, President Sadat confirmed today that he had accepted the resignation of his foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel. He said in a television interview that he had accepted Mr. Kamel's resignation on Friday. He did not elaborate on the reasons for the resignation, but said Mr. Kamel would accompany him to Morocco on Wednesday and would later be appointed an ambassador.

In Cairo the general secretary of Mr. Sadat's National Democratic Party met in emergency session to examine reports on the Camp David accords, and Egyptian government-controlled newspapers put out extra editions attempting to sell the Camp David accords to the Egyptian public.

[Cairo radio and television carried a nationwide speech by Mr. Sadat tonight in which he told Egyptians that he had succeeded in reaching a just peace and no longer needed to send his men into battle against Israelis, Reuters reported. "The return to peace once again gives me great joy," he said in the broadcast from Washington.]

In London, the British Foreign Office hailed the Camp David sum-

mit agreements as "a considerable achievement" on the part of President Carter and said that all three leaders are "to be congratulated."

"The Middle East will remain tense and a flashpoint and this agreement will not contribute to any just settlement in the Middle East," the PLO said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel have signed two agreements designed to lead to the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty within three months and to provide for the withdrawal of Isra-

el's military government from the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

President Carter succeeded in persuading the two leaders to hammer out the agreements during 13 days of intense and difficult negotiations at his retreat at Camp David and then led them last night

into the ornate East Room of the White House for a signing ceremony.

A briefing in advance of the ceremony by U.S. officials revealed that there was no resolution of the issue of ultimate sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but that local inhabitants of those two areas had for the first time been given a guaranteed voice in negotiations on the ultimate status of that region as well as a pledge of "full autonomy and self-government" during a five-year transition period. Also, Jordan is being invited to join the negotiations and offered a role in the security arrangements on the West Bank during the interim.

Begin Disclosure

[From Tel Aviv, United Press International reported that Mr. Begin said today that the United States pledged to build two air bases in the Negev Desert to replace two installations Israel will surrender to Egypt as part of a peace agreement. He made the remarks in a news conference with Israeli reporters in a Washington broadcast live to Israel.]

"The United States will build two alternative airfields in the Negev, not far from those in Sinai" that Israel is giving up, he said in the first disclosure of details of the accords. "We will not leave the Sinai airfields as long as the new ones are not fully operational," Mr. Begin said.

Addressing an audience of U.S., Egyptian and Israeli legislators and officials as well as a nationwide television audience, an obviously pleased President Carter said the prayers that he and the other two leaders had called for at the outset of the negotiations had been answered "beyond all realistic expectations."

Settlements Question

Discussing the still unresolved question of Israeli settlements on the Sinai Peninsula and in the Gaza Strip, Mr. Carter conceded that they constituted a "substantial difference" between the two parties. Nonetheless, he said, "the long days of Camp David are over," and now it was up to the other two to complete their negotiations.

[President Carter today sent long cables to world leaders — including Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev — explaining the Camp David developments and urging (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)]

News Analysis

Fragile Accords Face Obstacles

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — The two separate peace accords signed last night by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel offer a chance for a Middle East peace. But they are so fragile that they could be torn apart quickly by the respective political allies of the Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

Mr. Sadat appears to be taking the greatest risk by giving up the most on principle. He has opened the way to signing a separate peace with Israel without getting, at the same time, an Israeli promise to give back all of the Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war.

In return, he can get back all of the Sinai peninsula within three years. As outlined last night by U.S. officials in a background briefing and then in public by President Carter at the signing ceremony, there are no provisions in the Sinai document that hinge on the agreement that covers the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

That is a major victory for Mr. Begin, who essentially has succeeded in getting Mr. Sadat to accept a modified version of the Israeli 26-point plan for autonomy on the

West Bank that the Egyptians rejected last December.

The major changes accepted by Mr. Begin in the plan are the stationing of United Nations peace-keeping forces and early warning monitoring stations on the West Bank during the five-year interim period, and the pulling back of Israeli troops into garrisons on the West Bank and in Gaza during that period.

These steps apparently are seen by Mr. Sadat and the U.S. team that worked on the summit meeting as the wedge they can use to convince the Israelis that their security needs can be met by such arrangements, and that ultimately all Israeli troops and control can be withdrawn from the West Bank and Gaza.

As described by U.S. officials, the West Bank framework does not include a commitment for total Israeli withdrawal. Nothing was decided on East Jerusalem except that Egypt and Israel will exchange letters on the subject. U.S. officials indicated.

As it now stands, the agreement also eliminates the Palestine Liberation Organization from any important share of the decision-making power on the West Bank, another argument Mr. Sadat and the

United States can use to reassure Israel on security.

Mr. Carter appeared to make this exclusion explicit by noting at the signing ceremony that the agreement gave a chance for self-determination to "people who live (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

MAJOR POINTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — Here are the main provisions of the documents signed by President Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, as outlined, without details, by White House officials last night:

• A Framework for Peace in the Middle East covering the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip areas now occupied by Israel.

• A five-year transitional period of civil self-rule for Palestinian inhabitants.

• Withdrawal of Israeli military forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to garrisons in specified locations.

• Negotiations involving Egypt, Israel, elected representatives of the Palestinians and Jordan, if it will

join, to determine the final status of the area.

• No new Israeli settlements to be established during the negotiations.

• Security arrangements which may involve United Nations forces, special security zones, demilitarized zones and early warning stations to be negotiated.

• An exchange of letters covering the status of East Jerusalem. There was no indication of their contents.

Concerning Peace Treaty
"A Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel covering the Sinai and bilateral relations:

• An Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is to be signed within three months.

• Phased Israeli withdrawal from all of the Sinai is to begin within three to nine months after signing of the peace treaty. Final withdrawal is to be within three years.

• Israeli airfields in Sinai are to be returned to Egyptian civilian control.

• Security zones of several kinds are to be established in Sinai.

• Normal relations between Egypt and Israel will be established at the completion of the first major Israeli withdrawal.

A major issue not yet resolved is the timing of the removal of Israeli settlements from Sinai. Egypt states that Israel must agree to a prerequisite for a peace treaty, Israel states that the issue should be resolved during negotiations. The Israeli Knesset is to consider the matter within two weeks.

Each of the two agreements stands on its own, according to White House officials. This means that the Sinai withdrawal and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel are expected to proceed even if the arrangements on the West Bank and Gaza Strip break down.

U.S. Desegregation Advocate Refutes Own Study

'More Complicated Than Any of Us Realized'

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — Sociologist James Coleman, whose study in the mid-1960s has been widely used to support school desegregation, now says that it is a "mistaken belief" that black students learn better in integrated classrooms.

During the last decade, Mr. Coleman said, research throughout the United States has shown that "it is not the case that school desegregation, as it has been carried out in American schools, generally brings achievement benefits to disadvantaged [black] children."

In some situations, Mr. Coleman said, desegregation has brought slight gains in black achievement, but in many others there has been no change or a slight loss.

Even though he had argued a

decade ago that "integration would bring about achievement benefits," Mr. Coleman said, "it has not worked out this way in many of the school desegregation cases since that research. Thus, what once appeared to be fact is now known to be fiction."

Mr. Coleman, of the University of Chicago, presented his new conclusions in a paper last April. He repeated them in an interview during the weekend.

More Complicated

"Desegregation has turned out to be much more complicated than any of us ever realized," Mr. Coleman said. "There appear to be beneficial effects for some black kids, those who are better students, and harmful effects for blacks who are poorer students."

It all seems to balance out, which is quite the reverse of the implications of my own research [in the mid-1960s].

Mr. Coleman's 1966 report, called "Equality of Educational Opportunity," was authorized by Congress in the 1964 Civil Rights Act and sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education. It still is the most extensive piece of educational research ever conducted, involving tests and surveys of about 600,000 students and 60,000 teachers in 4,000 U.S. schools.

Its most widely noted conclusions were that the social-class composition of a school had more impact on student achievement than either resources or teaching methods, and that lower-class black children scored

higher on standardized tests in schools with a middle-class white majority than they did in schools where the children were poor and black.

'Educational Resources'

Mr. Coleman emphasized that the achievement gain occurred not because of skin color, but because of the middle-class background and "educational resources" that many white children bring from home.

After his report, Mr. Coleman expressed his views widely, not only in scholarly articles, but also in testimony before congressional committees and in school desegregation cases in courts.

Among them was Julius Hobson's suit against the Washington school system. Mr. Cole-

man testified in Mr. Hobson's behalf and was cited by U.S. Judge Skelly Wright to support the court's finding that "Negro students' educational achievement improves when they transfer into white or integrated educational institutions."

Mr. Coleman said that he now believes this view is "incorrect" and "wishful thinking."

Mr. Coleman said that the difference between his conclusions of a decade ago and the subsequent results of desegregation reflect two main factors: a difference in the way desegregation has been carried out, and the availability of new research.

In 1965, when he collected his data, Mr. Coleman said that nearly all black children attending integrated schools in the South were well motivated volunteers under "open-enrollment" (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Settlers' Futures in Doubt

Israelis View Agreement With Relief and Wariness

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 18 (WP) — The Camp David summit agreement reached between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat were greeted here in the early morning hours with a mixture of joyous relief and circumspection.

The relief followed two weeks of uncertainty over whether the summit would succeed and lead to the first peace in Israel in 30 years, or fail and result in the fifth Israeli-Arab war.

Initial euphoria was expressed over the tentative pact signed yesterday, but the caution centered on the question of what will become of the hundreds of Jewish settlers scattered throughout the West Bank and the Sinai Desert.

A spokesman for the Peace Now Group, Israel's burgeoning peace movement, said this morning, "We wish to congratulate Prime Minister Begin and are sure most of the public will stand behind him in the long road to peace."

Until now, the Peace Now Movement has labeled Mr. Begin as an obstacle to peace, and has suggested that a treaty with Egypt is untenable with the rightist prime minister in office.

Settlers Wary
Spokesmen for Jewish settlers in the Sinai reacted more warily. "I hope Israeli settlements will continue to exist. And that we don't have to be the ones who pay the price for peace. I am worried," said a settler in the Yamit settlement in the Sinai.

In official Jerusalem, attention turned to the Knesset, Israel's 120-member parliament, which, under the agreement, will put to a test a key proviso upon which Mr. Sadat

and Mr. Begin were unable to agree — dismantlement of the Jewish settlements.

Two days before leaving for Camp David, Mr. Begin met with opposition Labor leader Shimon Peres, and afterward said that the two had reached a consensus on five major points to be carried to the summit, including the necessity of Israeli troops and Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

Although Mr. Peres has since suggested that the prime minister had loosely interpreted the conversation, Mr. Begin later announced that, with such backing, "I will speak for 92 Knesset members at Camp David." And Mr. Begin clearly left with the feeling that he had the support of a majority of members, at least on the question of territorial concessions and security of the borders.

The result of a resolution of no confidence in Mr. Begin's peace policy put to the Knesset on July 24, which supported him by a 2-1 margin, would seem to bear out some of his serenity.

However, debate on the resolution did not focus specifically on the presence of settlements on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai, and the attitudes of the Knesset members on that issue in the context of the new agreements has yet to be heard. The Knesset was in summer recess, and many members were still on holiday.

Attention here also has shifted to the West Bank, where the five-year limited autonomy proposal has been received coolly by most Arab leaders.

The only West Bank Arab leaders to openly endorse the autonomy plan are marginal leaders, regarded by most Palestinian residents as collaborators with Israel. Most leaders who have adamantly opposed the autonomy plan are at least sympathizers with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

What is of crucial importance to all the Arab leaders is that settlements be withdrawn immediately. They regard that as more than a gesture of goodwill, and as a matter of paramount substance, saying that it is inconceivable for Israel to move toward peace while expropriating private Arab land for civilian settlements.

Syria, PLO Reject Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

East," a PLO spokesman said in Beirut.

The twin Egyptian-Israeli accords announced in Washington outlined plans for an interim government on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan, with Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians sharing power. The agreements made no specific mention of any PLO role in the future of the West Bank and Gaza, and the PLO spokesman hammered on this omission.

"There will be no peace in the region without the PLO," he said and dismissed the proposal for an interim West Bank solution as "a legalized occupation."

"The PLO will carry on its armed resistance inside the occupied territories, and Sadat doesn't speak for the Palestinians," he said.



Israelis celebrating accords wave flowers in "Joy of Peace" rally in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Accuses Sadat of 'Betrayal'

Tass Denounces Summit Pact as 'Plot'

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (WP) — The Soviet Union tonight denounced the Camp David peace accords as "a plot against Arabs" and bitterly condemned Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for "betrayal of the cause of the Arab people of Palestine."

The Tass attack, predicted by Western diplomatic sources, declared that the agreement to achieve a bilateral Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was "a direct dictate to Sadat to conclude a... separate deal on Tel Aviv's terms."

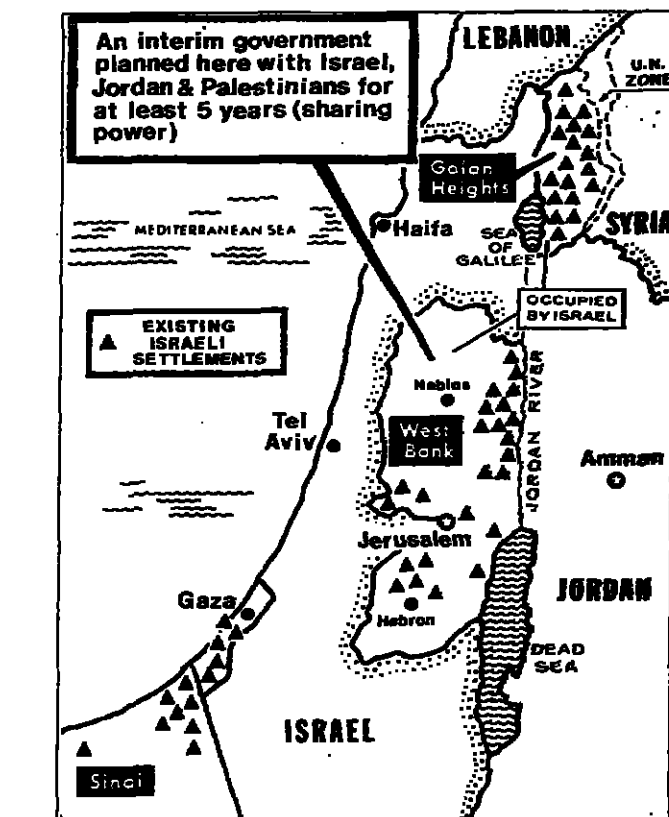
The other accord announced last night in Washington, the "framework for peace in the Middle East," was called "evidence of Sadat's open rejection of the common Arab demands, his betrayal of the cause of the Arab people of Palestine, of surrender to all demands made by Tel Aviv and Washington."

Calling the 13-day summit at the presidential retreat in Maryland "collusion," Tass labeled it a failure. "It is evident that the deal was achieved at Sadat's expense and this further demonstrates the capitulatory course of the Egyptian leadership."

The Russians have been bitter critics of Mr. Sadat ever since he turned away from the Kremlin several years ago, abrogated a treaty of friendship and embraced the United States, costing the Russians billions of rubles that the Kremlin had sunk into technical and military aid. Soviet attacks on Mr. Sadat have been especially harsh since his journey to Jerusalem, and the official press here has gleefully reported every setback and rallied against a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace settlement as a sellout of Arabs and Palestinians.

The Kremlin, staunch patrons of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of a separate Palestinian state, declared via Tass: "Sadat's acceptance of this plan is in crying contradiction with the demand of the Arab people of Palestine for the creation of their own state. The document does not mention at all the PLO that was recognized at an Arab summit meeting as the sole lawful representative of Palestinians."

The Russians have maintained



that any Middle East settlement must include a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories as well as an independent Palestinian state. Tass portrayed the staged withdrawal of Israeli forces as envisioned in the accords as agreement by Mr. Sadat to "Israel's military presence on the West Bank and the Gaza sector."

"All attempts of bourgeois propaganda" to portray the summit as a success "ended in failure," Tass asserted. "And that is the only way they could have ended — in secrecy from the world public, behind the back of the Arab peoples, a separate bargaining took place. Its participants pursued their selfish interests."

The Kremlin has favored convening a Geneva peace conference at which the Palestinians would be represented and greeted with favor last year's joint declaration between Washington and Moscow to try for a general peace agreement.

But soon after, Mr. Sadat announced his intention to go to Israel, and the Kremlin began attacking the United States as fomenting a bilateral peace accord.

The Tass report is the first official Soviet comment on the Camp David accords, and the fact that it came more than twelve hours after they were announced indicates that the announcements caught the Russians by surprise.

President Sadat, seeming more subdued than his two colleagues, stressed that President Carter had been a "full partner" in the negotiations and added pointedly to the president that, "the continuation of your active role is indispensable. Although there seemed to be several potential pitfalls that could complicate, or even halt, progress toward a Middle East settlement, the signing of a peace agreement between Israel and Egypt in the next 90 days would do much to neutralize more militant Arab states, such as Syria, some observers felt, and would go a long way to create a de facto Middle East peace. This prospect evidently pleased the Israeli delegation greatly."

In the signing ceremony, an ebullient Prime Minister Begin lavished praise for both Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat. He joked that the summit meeting should be renamed the "Jimmy Carter Conference" and quipped that the U.S. president had worked hard at reaching an agreement — "harder than our forefathers did in building the pyramids."

Then, to the cheers of the audience in the East Room, Mr. Begin embraced Mr. Sadat in a long, fervent hug.

As President Carter told the television audience, two documents

Moscow Official Denies Claim

Soviet SST Reported to Crash

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — A Soviet Tu-144 supersonic aircraft crashed earlier this year on a test flight from a base in an area east of Moscow that is closed to foreigners, according to informed Western sources here.

The crash — denied today by a Civil Aviation Ministry official here — is believed to be connected with the revelation last week that the aircraft has been pulled off its regular, 2,500-mile weekly run to Alma-Ata, capital of Soviet Kazakhstan, according to the sources.

The last known passenger flight for the Soviet SST was June 6. Weekly commercial SST service between Moscow and Alma-Ata was initiated last Nov. 1 in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

The exact number of Tu-144 passenger flights since then is uncertain, although it is known that some of the 32 flights scheduled between the inaugural trip and last June were canceled.

Date of Crash Unknown

The date of the reported crash is unknown, although one source here said that he first learned of it early this summer. It was believed that the crash was detected by a U.S. spy satellite.

Asked about the crash report today, the Civil Aviation Ministry official said, "In my opinion, this does not correspond to reality."

The Soviet official said that the Tu-144 is currently "carrying out flights in accordance with its program." But he refused to elaborate on what kind of flights.

Travelers said last week that they had been told when trying to book a Tu-144 flight that there would be no more through the end of this year.

The Tu-144, which Western sources here say was a knee-jerk program undertaken by the Kremlin with an eye toward building national prestige by outdoing the West, has been plagued by problems from the beginning.

The government rushed the program so that it could beat the British-French Concorde into the air. The United States dropped its SST program in the early 1970s.

First to Fly

A Tu-144 was, in fact, the first civilian SST to fly, taking to the air on Dec. 31, 1968. But rumors of major design flaws in the aircraft appeared to be confirmed by the spectacular crash of an early production model at the 1973 Paris Air Show.

The aircraft began flying mail and cargo between Moscow and Alma-Ata on Dec. 26, 1975, in what was seen as a last-ditch attempt to steal some thunder from the Concorde, which was the first to begin regular passenger service early the next year.

The inaugural passenger flight of

the Tu-144 came almost two years later, but still Western experts here were surprised. It had been thought that the aircraft might be scrapped. The list of its rumored problems included unacceptable cabin vibration, noise, aerodynamic instability, and unexpectedly high fuel consumption — reportedly one of the reasons the Kremlin put it on the relatively short Moscow-Alma-Ata run.

Changes Considered

Soviet sources have indicated that one modification being considered for the plane would be added fuel tanks which would form part

of the fuselage. In addition to increased range, the change would presumably muffle some of the passenger compartment noise that Western passengers have pinpointed as a weakness.

Western sources speculated that the Russians might have been testing that modification or some other when the crash occurred.

Only a dozen of the supersonic planes are believed to have been built here, compared with 16 Concorde to date. One of the 12 crashed at the Paris show, so the latest reported crash would bring the total to 10.

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Fragile Mideast Accord Faces Crucial Obstacles

(Continued from Page 1)

in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and failing to mention the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees who are the base of the PLO.

Instead, Mr. Carter specified, the five-year interim arrangement is intended to lead to a peace treaty between Jordan and Israel. Acceptance of the complex arrangement and ultimately a role in negotiations by King Hussein of Jordan is crucial to Mr. Sadat's ability now to maintain credibility in the Arab world. That, in turn, is crucial for the survival of the accords.

U.S. officials noted last night that King Hussein will be visiting Washington in a few weeks. The United States provides Jordan with both budgetary assistance and mili-

tary aid, and Mr. Carter's willingness and ability to apply pressure on King Hussein may emerge as a key factor in keeping the accords alive.

In the trilateral exchange of praise at the signing ceremony, Mr. Sadat made it clear that he would go home and tell his Arab audience that he signed the accords because the Carter administration has promised to deliver a final agreement that will get back the territories lost in 1967.

The accord, he said, "signal the emergence of a new peace initiative with the American nation in the heart of the process." That U.S. role will continue, he said.

Key Role for Knesset

While Mr. Sadat appears to be tossing to Washington the responsibility of his failure to get a binding commitment on sovereignty, Mr. Begin is tossing his most controversial issue, Israeli settlements in the Sinai and the West Bank, straight into the Knesset, Israel's parliament.

In effect, Mr. Begin will ask the Knesset within the next two weeks whether it wants peace with Egypt or wants to keep the settlements in the Sinai. If the parliament votes for the settlements, the whole package is certain to collapse, a senior U.S. official indicated last night.

If the Knesset agrees to give up the settlements, by Dec. 17, Egypt and Israel are committed to sign a separate and lasting peace treaty. The treaty will trigger the five-year interim Israeli troop withdrawal from the Sinai, to be completed within three to nine months after the treaty is signed. At that stage, Egypt has to establish normal relations with Israel. Then all of Sinai, including the three air bases Israel now controls and the settlements, is to be returned to Egyptian sovereignty.

The Knesset vote on the settlements in the Sinai also will be a key test of Israeli sentiment on the settlements in the West Bank, one of the most difficult issues to be sorted out in the five years of negotiations among Israelis, Jordanians, Palestinians and Egyptians as set out in the accord on the West Bank.

In Israeli opinion, the most controversial step Mr. Begin has taken probably is his agreement to suspend new settlements on the West Bank during the five-year interim period.

U.S. Ex-Envoy, Soviet Aide Talk

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP) — Former U.S. diplomat Kenneth Rush held what U.S. officials called a private meeting in East Berlin today with Vytor Abramovich, the Soviet ambassador to East Germany.

Mr. Rush, the chief U.S. negotiator in talks that led to the 1971 four-power agreement on Berlin, spent about 2½ hours in East Berlin, U.S. diplomatic officials said. The date of the meeting was disclosed, U.S. officials denied that the talks were a State Department effort to head off possible troubles with the Soviet Union over West Berlin politics.

Suspected Terrorist Is Remanded in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP) — Astrid Proll, the West German woman wanted as a past member of the Baader-Meinhof gang of terrorists, was remanded at court today for eight days to face extradition proceedings on charges of attempted murder.

Throughout the three minutes that the formal hearing lasted, Miss Proll, 31, turned her back on Magistrate Evelyn Russell, leaned on the rails of the dock with one foot resting on the seat and smiled at members of the public at the back of the court.

Spy in U.S. Freed On Bail in Appeal

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sept. 18 (AP) — Ronald Humphrey, convicted of spying for Vietnam, today posted \$75,000 bail and was released from the Alexandria jail where he has been held since Jan. 31.

Humphrey, 42, a former employee of the U.S. Information Agency, was released pending appeal after a hearing in U.S. District Court. Humphrey was convicted of passing confidential documents to Vietnamese expatriate David Truong, who was convicted of relaying them to officials of the Hanoi government. Truong also is free on bail.

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- We were born there 58 years ago.
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Pro-Iraqi Rebels Said to Give Up On Israel Raid

TEL AVIV, Sept. 18 (AP) — Three pro-Iraqi guerrillas — two Syrians and an Iraqi — slipped through the Israel-Lebanon border during the weekend but surrendered to Israeli authorities before embarking on their mission of murder and hostage-taking, military sources said today.

Armed with automatic rifles, rocket-propelled grenades and hand grenades, the guerrillas intended to attack the city hall in Kiryat Shmona, kill civilians, take hostages, demand freedom for jailed Palestinian guerrillas and then fly with their hostages to Libya, the sources said.

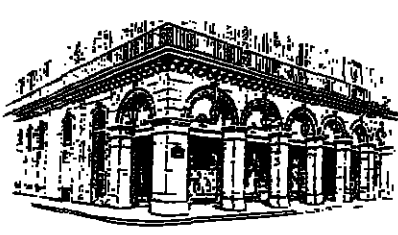
The sources said that the guerrillas felt that their mission, apparently designed to disrupt the Camp David summit in Maryland by provoking an Israeli reaction against Palestinian bases in Lebanon, was pointless, and that they feared they would be killed.

The infiltration was the first through the border since 1974.

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400 Face Execution

Death-Penalty Opponents Say Time Is Short in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Time is running short in the battle to block or delay the return of capital punishment in the United States.

An inmate on Florida's death row is close to the end of a lengthy state and federal appeal process that so far has prevented all but one execution in the last decade. A Texas prisoner is trailing just a legal step behind.

"We might make it through 1978" without any executions, says Henry Schwarzhild, director of the American Civil Liberties Union Capital Punishment project, which works against implementation of the death penalty. But, he says, executions are "terribly likely" next year.

Except for Gary Gilmore, who wanted to die, no one has been executed in the United States since Luis Monge was led into the Colorado gas chamber in 1967 as punishment for killing his wife and children. Gilmore was shot by a Utah firing squad on Jan. 17, 1977.

The Supreme Court threw out capital punishment laws across the nation in 1972 because of the arbitrary manner by which it was determined who would be executed.

Many states drew up new statutes in hopes that they would pass the court's standards and, in 1976, the justices upheld three that provided structured sentencing and appeal procedures. Other states have used the approved laws — in Florida, Texas and Georgia — as models for death-penalty statutes.

Today, more than 30 states have capital punishment laws — 20 of them adopted or revised since 1976 to comply with guidelines set by the Supreme Court. More than 400 persons are under sentence of death, the majority in Southern prisons.

Only lengthy appeals have prevented any executions except Gilmore's.

Joel Berger of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense Fund, which assists many indigent death-row inmates, said that it is impossible to predict a time schedule for executions because of the many variables.

A simple mistake like a lawyer missing a court filing date or missing an opportunity to obtain a stay could change the situation, he said. "We lose a lot of sleep over this."

There also is the chance that another Gilmore will appear, declining

ing to delay his execution through appeals. Earlier this year, it appeared there might be a similar case involving Alabama inmate John Evans 3d, who was scheduled to be executed in July and had indicated he wanted to die.

But the state Supreme Court granted an indefinite stay after Evans authorized lawyers to take his case to the U.S. Supreme Court while he campaigns to change the method of execution from electrocution to death by injection, so he can donate his organs to science.

Oklahoma recently required a condemned man to appeal, even if it was against his wishes.

The usual procedure for a person sentenced to death is to appeal through two or more levels in the state court system and then to the U.S. Supreme Court — a process that can take years.

If unsuccessful on that round of appeals, the convict may seek relief in U.S. District Court — the lowest level of the federal court system — then in a federal appeals court and again in the Supreme Court.

After that, the inmate may seek a pardon, or ask for further court hearings on the basis of new evidence.

John Spenkelink of Florida and Jerry Jurek of Texas were the first in the nation to have reached the critical U.S. appeals court stage. The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans has not yet heard arguments in the case of Jurek, who was convicted of strangling and drowning a 10-year-old girl during a rape attempt.

But it upheld Spenkelink's death sentence Aug. 21, and that case is headed for the Supreme Court. "There's a possibility he will be executed by the end of the year," said Ray Marky, Florida's assistant attorney general. "He's running out of places to go."

Critical Issues

The case of Spenkelink, a drifter who killed his traveling companion, will bring constitutional questions to the heart of the issue to the court.

The case began in 1973 when Spenkelink, a 24-year-old escapee from a minimum-security prison in California, picked up Joseph Szymankiewicz, a hitchhiker who had spent most of the last 20 years in prison in the Midwest. The pair, both heavy drinkers, began traveling together.

Szymankiewicz was killed when Spenkelink's gun went off during a fight in a Tallahassee motel room. According to evidence introduced at Spenkelink's trial, Szymankiewicz had forced Spenkelink to have homosexual relations with him, had stolen his money and played "Russian roulette" with him after boasting of killing a fellow inmate while in prison.

The victim was a "terrible man" who submitted his assistant to "substantial provocation," Spenkelink's lawyer argued. But Spenkelink was convicted and sentenced to death.

Gov. Reubin Askew signed his death warrant last September, after the state's executive clemency board turned down his request for a pardon.

Two broad questions, among others, are raised by his case:

• Whether new studies showing that people are usually sentenced to death for killing whites — but not



Gary Gilmore

...executed last year

blacks — make new capital punishment laws as arbitrary and discriminatory as those outlawed by the Supreme Court. There are more whites than blacks awaiting execution.

• How far-reaching is the impact of the court's June decision knocking down the capital punishment statute in Ohio, which had a 99-person death row, second only in size to Florida's. The ruling could affect many more persons because the court said that states cannot limit the mitigating factors which may be considered in sentencing.

Spenkelink is white, and so was the man he is convicted of killing. Yet defense lawyers argue that he is a victim of a subtle form of discrimination. They charge that the Florida law — like that in many other states — tends to impose the death sentence on people who kill whites rather than people who kill blacks — no matter what the color of the assailant's skin.

They say 92 percent of the more than 100 condemned persons in Florida are on death row for killing whites. Only 8 percent were convicted of killing blacks.

And while 63 percent of those convicted in Florida of a felony-murder of a white victim were sentenced to death, only 15 percent of defendants convicted of the felony-murder of a black victim were.

Northeastern University Professor William Bowers says that similar evidence has been found in surveys of the Georgia, Texas and Ohio death rows. He said that he believed the "incredible... extent of racial disparity we find" should be "presented to the Supreme Court and publicized nationally so it can be understood how the system whose purpose is justice is operating in a most profoundly unjust way."

He predicted that the evidence of discrimination he has turned up "will certainly be one of the elements of the struggle to abolish the death penalty. But the public is very frightened about murder," he said, "and wrongly imagines that the death penalty is some sort of solution to it."

Spenkelink also argued that the death penalty discriminates against men and the poor. There are only three women under death sentence in the country.

14 Killed in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Fourteen persons were killed and 650 injured during Mexico's weekend celebration of its independence from Spain, authorities said yesterday. They added that the number of dead was the lowest in several years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — A report from a congressional watchdog agency estimates that fraud and related white-collar crimes against the federal government cost U.S. taxpayers between \$2.5 billion and \$25 billion each year.

The report by the General Accounting Office was released today as the administration agreed to set up an interagency strike force to investigate the mushrooming scandal at the General Services Administration, the federal government's housekeeping agency.

Announcement of the strike force and release of the report came at a hearing of a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee chaired by Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., which was called to obtain a progress report on various investigations of the GSA scandal.

"No one knows the magnitude of fraud against the government,"

said Elmer Staats, head of the GAO. "Department of Justice officials believe that the incidence of fraud in federal programs ranges anywhere from 1 to 10 percent of the programs' expenditures."

Mr. Staats said that the vulnerable programs use about \$250 billion annually.

Hickel Backers Vow to Ask New Alaska Election

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 18 (AP) — A recount has confirmed Gov. Jay Hammond's slim Aug. 22 Republican primary victory, but supporters of former Gov. Walter Hickel say that they will seek a new election.

Elections officials and bipartisan volunteers Saturday concluded the four-day recount. Still to be certified, which shows a 100-vote victory for Gov. Hammond.

Mr. Hickel's lawyer, Edgar Boyko of Anchorage, contended that there were sufficient irregularities during the recount to justify a new election. Mr. Boyko said that he would file a lawsuit in Anchorage Superior Court to challenge the election, and that he also would appeal the recount directly to the state Supreme Court.

The recount also established State Sen. Chancy Croft of Anchorage as a 260-vote winner over former State Sen. Ed Mardes of Fairbanks in the Democratic gubernatorial primary.

\$2.5 Billion to \$25 Billion a Year

Agency Report Cites Cost of Frauds Against U.S.

Sen. Chiles hailed the decision to establish a strike force on the GSA as "a big step on the road toward prosecuting the wrongdoers both at the GSA and in the private sector who have almost put an end to the day-to-day dealings of the federal government's landlord and supplier."

The remainder of the hearing dealing specifically with the GSA, originally scheduled for today, was rescheduled for tomorrow, a subcommittee spokesman said.

Also scheduled to appear were Jay Solomon, the GSA administrator; Vincent Alto, the agency's special counsel; William Clinkscale, its chief investigator; Howard Davis, the audit chief; Roger Carroll, the assistant federal supply service commissioner; and Wilton Shearin, a GSA construction engineer once ousted from his job for criticizing the agency.

Mr. Solomon had requested a chance to report to the panel on his progress in cleaning up the agency.

Mr. Alto has said that allegations of corruption and incompetence, which have penetrated each of the agency's major operating divisions and all of its regions, may turn out to be the biggest money scandal in the history of the federal government. Mr. Alto also has said that perhaps \$66 million has been lost annually to fraud and corruption.

Inaction Alleged

Sen. Chiles said that he and Attorney General Griffin Bell agreed last week on the interagency strike force after the senator complained of inaction after a previous round of GSA hearings in June.

"The days since those hearings have been discouraging ones for those of us who had hoped for a quick end to the scandals," Sen. Chiles said, adding: "Instead of hearing of indictments and dismissals we have been bombarded almost daily by media reports of newly discovered scandals, corruption and incompetence."

U.S. Panel Says 3 VW Cars Lead In Mileage Test

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — With a top performance of 41 miles per gallon, the diesel-engine Volkswagen Rabbit provides the best fuel economy of any automobile sold in the United States, the Environmental Protection Agency says.

The No. 1-ranked German-made Rabbit, equipped with a five-speed manual transmission, was followed by a diesel-engine Volkswagen Rabbit with a four-speed manual transmission, which gets an estimated 40 mpg. Third was the diesel Volkswagen Dasher, which gets 36 mpg.

The Datsun 210, a Japanese car, ranked fourth with 35 mpg — the highest ranking for a gasoline-engine car. At the bottom of the list was the Aston Martin V-8, which the EPA said gets only 8 mpg. Just above that were four cars listed at 10 mpg. They were the Cadillac limousine, the Cadillac with commercial chassis, the Jaguar XJ and the Jaguar XJS.

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Stephen: View of Marienplatz in Munich (original at City-Museum)



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Despite Uncertain Future

Rhodesia Country Whites Still Show Pioneer Spirit

By David Lamb

UMTALI, Rhodesia — Here in the highlands, where coffee and conservatism flourish and war is a daily occurrence, lies the pioneer spirit and colonial temperament of white Rhodesia.

The men carry guns and wear shorts with knee socks. Their faces are weathered and there is dirt under their fingernails. They gather over bottles of Castle beer in the Cecil Hotel, talking of crops and war and mislaid dreams.

Over three generations, they are quick to tell you, they shed their sweat to build a prosperous country and a secure life. Now it is blood they shed to protect their place in Africa — but to unguarded moments they wonder aloud whether they have a place at all in the future of the continent.

"Twenty-two years ago I came to Rhodesia, hoping to give my two sons a better life," a ruddy man said as he waited last week with 500 other whites to hear an address by Prime Minister Ian Smith. "The British government encouraged me to come. Now it's trying to force me out of the country where I set my roots by giving the country over to the terrorists, to a gang of Mau Mau. I've got no bloody time for the Brits any more."

Smith Applauded

Like the other whites in the meeting hall, the man stood and applauded when Mr. Smith arrived. Mr. Smith came to this farming town near the Mozambique border to ally those fears of the future, to convince these people that they would have a place in Rhodesia under the internal agreement he signed last March with three moderate blacks.

Sitting on opposite sides of Queens Hall, listening intently to Mr. Smith, were two Rhodesians — one young, one old — chosen at random by an interviewer. Each in his own way spoke for the mood of white Rhodesia today.

The young one was Clive Ruffell, 17, soft-spoken, red-haired, a high school student. "My future's at

stake here, too," he said. "Majority rule, a black government, it's got to come. I know that. I wouldn't mind living under a black government. It doesn't worry me that my headmaster will be black; that even the prime minister will be black. The disturbing point of view is that a black government probably will not be as efficient. I just worry that social standards will deteriorate."

The other one was Robert Harris, 65, white-haired and amiable, a police reservist. "The prime minister here, he has kept us all together. People realize that. We've got to close ranks like he says."

"Look, you take the Hueys — that's what the Africans are called here — and except for the odd one at the university, he wants to stay with his own people. He doesn't want to mix, to eat where we eat or live where we live. You don't find prejudice in a town like this. The Africans are darn nice. We all get along fine."

Symbolic Town

Umtali was not picked by accident for Mr. Smith's continuing blitz to sell his beleaguered — and some say, moribund — internal settlement. The town has symbolic value. Last week about 25 guerrilla mortars thundered into Umtali. And in June, memorial services for the 13 white victims of a guerrilla raid on Elim Mission were held here in Queens Hall.

The gathering Friday was similar in format to the town hall meetings of President Carter and, although Mr. Smith received an enthusiastic welcome, he also received some tough questions for which he had no ready answers.

"Mr. Prime Minister," a woman asked, "are you aware of the situation in Melsert? People there are desperate."

"Last year 20 [white] people were killed by terrorists. Land mines, explosions, ambushes, store robberies. It's going on day after day. The terrorists at the moment seem in complete control of the district. Is there something that can be done without being detrimental to the situation for a settlement? I know the people feel the time has come for more action."

Loud applause followed. But Mr. Smith said that Rhodesian forces simply do not have the extra manpower needed to guarantee everyone's safety.

Mr. Smith reiterated his theme that the future of Rhodesia lay in gaining support for the internal settlement from the United States and Britain. He said that he believes the mood of the U.S. public might be shifting in Rhodesia's favor because of recent guerrilla atrocities.

As an indication of that swing he mentioned Sen. Barry Goldwater's accusation that the Rhodesian policies of the Carter administration were encouraging terrorism.

© Los Angeles Times



Some of 2,000 survivors of earthquake in eastern Iran wait to be airlifted to hospitals in other parts of the country.

Empress Leads Rescue Effort in Quake-Stricken Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

City of Tabas, population: 13,000. Less than 2,000 of that number were still alive.

When the car carrying the shah's wife drove by, a young man threw himself forward.

"Don't go sightseeing," he cried out. "Go pull out bodies of my family." The empress sat motion-

less, looking as if she might burst into tears.

During her tour of the displaced residents, housed in tents outside the town, entire families pushed forward to tell her about their tragedies. Security men pulled her away to her car.

The police station, the governor's office, the medical clinic, hospitals and mosques were all flattened.

The governor sat in a tent in the central relief command post next to the makeshift landing strip.

Moslem priests in black robes shuffled about, reading the Koran to the distressed survivors.

The spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun Society, Iran's equivalent of the Red Cross, said that doctors and nurses have been besieging its

offices in Tehran, volunteering to help.

A field hospital was set up on a narrow airstrip in the desert outside the town.

About 2,400 tents, 11,500 blankets, 1,700 stoves and five tanker trucks carrying water were sent to the center of the devastated region on the far side of Iran's remote eastern salt flats.

Arrivals Build Shacks

Crowded Manila Refuge Receives 250 Vietnamese

MANILA, Sept. 18 (NYT) — About 250 Vietnamese refugees who fled by boat have arrived on the western Philippine island of Palawan in the last two weeks and are being moved into Manila's Fabella center where 1,370 refugees already are sheltered, officials here have reported.

Arrivals since January have exceeded those in the previous 2½-

year period. Departures, however, have slowed, with only 135 leaving last month. 130 of them for the United States, 2 each for Switzerland and Canada and 1 for Australia.

The Fabella compound in Manila is the only refugee-holding center in the Philippines and it is overflowing. Every foot of space in the bedless halls of the old concrete buildings is being used, forcing new arrivals to construct plywood and canvas shacks on the grounds.

"They are packed in here and quite uncomfortable. Every morning, I hear them wishing that their foreign admissions have come through," said the social worker on duty, one of six on the refugee project who supervise distribution of food provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines provides supplementary food and some clothing. Local civic clubs have contributed the tents and plywood shelters. The Philippine government has not accepted any refugees for permanent status except for 1,200, admitted in 1975, who were related to Filipino citizens. It has been quite lenient, however, in allowing the refugees to leave the Fabella center for visits to Manila's markets, movie houses and other places of entertainment.

Two Roman Catholic priests have been conducting services, and recently they organized singing and dancing contests for refugee children.

Big Order By Laker

(Continued from Page 1)

sortium, but pulled out in 1969, thinking the Airbus would never make any money. Earlier this month, the British government gave the nationalized British Aerospace group permission to seek a 20 percent stake in the Airbus consortium.

Although agreement has been reached at the company level between British Aerospace and the other European firms involved, the French government's approval for Britain's re-entry into the project is still lacking.

This was one of the topics discussed at last week's Aachen summit between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, but no decision was announced.

Swiss Drop Solzhenitsyn Tax Bill

ZURICH, Sept. 18 (AP) — Swiss authorities said today that they have dropped a 4-million-franc (\$2.5-million) tax claim against Alexander Solzhenitsyn in connection with royalties from "The Gulag Archipelago" that he turned over to aid the families of Soviet political prisoners.

They said a legal opinion confirmed that Mr. Solzhenitsyn was not liable for taxes on the royalties because he renounced them in favor of the "Russian Social Fund for Persecuted People and Their Families" before he was banished from the Soviet Union and he settled here temporarily in 1974.

However, the Finance Department said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn owed 146,465.30 francs (\$91,971.95) in back taxes on royalties from other works, although they, too, were turned over to the assistance fund. Swiss law limits such tax-free donations.

The department said it was certain that Mr. Solzhenitsyn could not be blamed for failing to pay up fully, and therefore he would not be fined.

At the same time, a court order freezing the author's Swiss assets pending settlement of the tax bill was revoked.

The dispute had received headlines in several countries, and provoked criticism in the Swiss press of the tax authorities. A newspaper accused them of political "blindness and naivete."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his family left here for the United States in 1976 and now reside in Cavendish, Vt. His wife Natalya said in an interview earlier this year that the assistance fund amounted to more than \$2 million and would benefit 700 families in the Soviet Union this year.

Magician in U.S. Nearly Dies In Underwater Escape Attempt

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 18 (AP) — Amateur magician John McNeese nearly lost his life while trying to duplicate a stunt of the famous Harry Houdini, an underwater escape from a locked, chained crate.

About 600 persons, including his wife and two children, watched Saturday as Mr. McNeese was pulled from Spring Valley Lake and revived by two Kalamazoo Fire Department paramedics. He was recovering yesterday at a hospital.

Mr. McNeese, 26, who uses the stage name Merlyn Jones, told the crowd that he expected to work his way free from the locks, chains, canvas bag and pine box within 90 seconds. The crowd began to stir after the box had been submerged for nearly three minutes.

"Bring the box in. Bring the box in. Oh, God!" the announcer shouted over the public address system.

Two scuba divers hooked a line from a crane and the pine box was lifted from about 11 feet of water in the muck-bottomed lake, where it lay about 50 feet from shore. When the crate was pried open, Mr. McNeese was slumped against a corner, blood trickling from his nose.

Mr. McNeese had freed himself from two locked chains and the rope-tied canvas bag. He also had unfastened at least one of the screws closing the crate. The paramedics applied mouth-to-mouth resuscitation techniques and oxygen to revive Mr. McNeese, who later said that he had become unbalanced by the twisting of the crate as it hung on the crane hoist before being submerged.

He said that he apparently lost consciousness as he attempted to free himself from the submerged crate, which was filling with water from small holes in its side.

Desegregation Advocate Discounts Own Research

(Continued from Page 1)

plans. In the North, almost all integration had occurred in neighborhood schools where blacks and whites lived nearby.

Since then, Mr. Coleman noted, many school districts have been desegregated through mandatory busing programs, ordered by courts or state agencies, that bring children together from widely separated areas.

"Much of it has been accompanied by the kinds of things that don't foster achievement," Mr. Coleman said. "Often there has been some degree of turmoil and lower standards, with white teachers being afraid to apply the same standards to black students and therefore not teaching them as well."

Arrested as Demonstrator Before coming to the University of Chicago in 1973, Mr. Coleman taught at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he also took part in civil-rights demonstrations and was arrested in one of them.

He said that he still strongly opposes legal segregation and strongly favors integrated schools. But he said that mandatory busing programs in many cities have been "counterproductive," because they have been followed by an extensive loss of white students. He said that he also rejects "the belief that an all-black school is inherently bad."

"That has a curiously racist flavor," Mr. Coleman said, "which I can't accept."

"There have been, and there are, all-black schools that are excellent schools by any standard," he said. "What is essential, is that if a child is in an all-black school, it should be because . . . his parents want him to be there, not because it is the only school he has a reasonable chance to attend."

Also Seek Broadcasts

Polish Bishops Demand Abolition of Censorship

WARSAW, Sept. 18 (UPI) — The Roman Catholic Church in Poland has demanded abolition of censorship and insisted that the church must have free access to the mass media.

"It is imperative to limit or even to abolish the intervention of censorship," Polish bishops said in a pastoral letter read at Mass in all churches yesterday. "State censorship has always been and still is a weapon of totalitarian regimes."

There was no immediate reaction from the government to the outspoken letter. The Catholic church, which claims more than 70 percent of the country's 35 million people as members, is stronger in Poland than anywhere else in Eastern Europe.

"Free and open public expression of opinions is necessary for the social life of a people," the letter said. "Persons who read only censored news do not learn the truth and therefore do not feel themselves responsible for their own moral, social and economic life."

The pastoral letter complained that Poland's three major Catholic newspapers had a controlled circulation of 190,000, but were needed by millions of the faithful.

The bishops said that only 300,000 catechism books were printed last year, when 8 million schoolchildren needed them.

The letter pressed authorities to let the church broadcast Mass on

radio and television every Sunday for hospitalized people.

The minister at the government's office for religious affairs, Kazimierz Kakol, said Sept. 9 that the church had enough publications. On Saturday he said that the authorities were considering the possibility of broadcasting Masses.

Nicaragua Mopping Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Red Cross centers, but many more fled the city.

The uprising, led by leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front guerrillas, has been joined by large numbers of civilians dissatisfied with the Somoza family. The rebel tactics in most areas has been to hold out as long as possible, then abandon positions and escape to the hills.

Venezuela Accused

In the south, the troops of President Anastasio Somoza repelled an attempt to overrun a border outpost and proclaim a strip of borderland "free territory." The rebels there retreated into Costa Rica, but vowed to return for another assault.

Nicaragua charged that Venezuelan planes based in Costa Rica supported the rebel attack on Pecos Blancas, a small village on the Costa Rican border which a rebel force tried unsuccessfully to overrun. Costa Rica denied the charge.

The guerrillas retreated to Costa Rica and reported one of their men killed and 12 wounded in nine hours of fighting. Reporters in the area said that they saw dead guerrillas and four wounded civilians. The government gave no casualty report.

The Sandinistas claimed that they sent a 400-man force against the garrison at Pecos Blancas. The National Guard said that there were only about 80.

Strike to Continue

In Managua, where there was scattered shooting last night, businessmen announced determination to continue a strike that they began on Aug. 25 to force Gen. Somoza's resignation.

Jose Torres, president of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, said that the national strike would keep going "in the name of the national grief and the bloodbath that is covering the nation."

A commission from the Organization of American States has arrived in Costa Rica to investigate an accusation by the Costa Rican government that a Nicaraguan plane attacked a truck two miles inside Costa Rica.

Steam Locomotive Seen Making Comeback in U.S.

By David Bodanis

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT) — The U.S. Energy Department is studying a return to steam locomotives, "Four is Science," the French edition of Scientific American, reported in this month's issue.

Since recent increases in coal production have shifted mining away from Appalachian fields, well-served by waterways, to Western deposits, from which the coal must be transported overland, 70 percent of U.S. coal shipments are now made by oil-powered locomotives.

These trains consume a substantial amount of the oil expected to be saved by the coal they are carrying — a factor that concerns the Energy Department.

The new steam locomotive being studied make use of the high temperature, power-plant expertise gained by the nuclear and automobile industries in the 30 years since the last great coal-fired locomotive, "Big Jawn Henry" of the Norfolk & Western, was discarded before the diesel and the low oil prices of the 1950s.

The new locomotive designs are expected to have an efficiency of at least 20 percent, comparable with the 22 percent to 33 percent figure for conventional engines, and far superior to the 3 percent to 4 percent efficiencies of the classic steam locomotives.

The new coal-burners are expected to make their debut on medium and small traffic lines in the western United States. Although President Carter is thought to favor water-slurry coal transport, this alternate mode is so expensive — anticipated at \$8 billion for a 1,500-mile line — that it is uneconomical on lines with an annual traffic of less than 40 million tons.

And in the Western states electrification is also prohibitive on these routes, since start-up costs must include the high-tension lines, substations and catenary links more widely in place on the Eastern seaboard.

Air Controllers Strike in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18 (AP) — Air traffic in Mexico today and thousands of tourists were stranded by an indefinite strike of air traffic controllers.

The government ordered substitute controllers into the airport towers, but members of the Mexican pilots' union refused to fly until their union was satisfied that the substitutes were competent.

Almost all domestic flights were canceled yesterday, and only eight foreign flights — all operated by U.S. companies — took off from the Mexico City airport, sources there reported.

Kabul Break With Seoul

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18 (AP) — Afghanistan's five-month-old government has severed relations with South Korea in order to recognize only North Korea, Radio Kabul reported today.

French Left Set To Win Again in 4th By-Election

PARIS, Sept. 18 (UPI) — The Socialists, benefiting from discontent over France's steep rise in unemployment, again headed for the fourth straight by-election victory of the leftist opposition in six months. Socialists have won twice, a Communist, once.

Two days after the disclosure of a government plan calling for large layoffs of workers in the endangered steel industry in Lorraine, Socialist Yves Tondou rolled up an apparently unbeatable lead yesterday in the first round of voting in a National Assembly by-election at Nancy.

Mr. Tondou won 17,152, or 37 percent, of the 45,763 votes cast; to 13,253, or 29 percent, for Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the Radical Party chairman, who had the support of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. The runoff is next Sunday.

The Constitutional Court ordered the re-vote after the March elections because of irregularities. Mr. Servan-Schreiber beat Mr. Tondou in March by four ballots.

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9/19/1978



GO JUMP OFF A CLIFF — One of the finalists in a 10-day world invitational hang-gliding tournament takes flight Sunday from atop a 1,500-foot red sandstone cliff at Dead Horse Point, in southern Utah, high over the Colorado River.

33d Assembly Session Opens Today

UN Set to Resume Fight of Words Against Woes

By Alvin B. Webb

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Rhodesia is in the throes of guerrilla war. The United Nations is threatening to use force in Lebanon. Vietnam and Cambodia are fighting each other. Cuban troops are in many areas in Africa. Such is the state of the world 33 years after the United Nations came into being. The General Assembly will consider some of these problems, at its 33d regular session starting tomorrow.

When it is over, probably on Dec. 19, it probably will not have accomplished much more than having added to the tons of paper that prompted Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to say that "our ways of going about things are urgently in need of serious review... too many gatherings, conferences and sessions of one sort or another... fewer and fewer people listen to the speakers."

Mr. Waldheim's plea to reduce debate and documentation will go unheeded from the moment Lazar Mojsov of Yugoslavia, the outgoing president, gavelled the assembly to order. Already 142 speakers are scheduled to speak on 131 agenda items.

Imposing Agenda

The list of subjects is imposing world disarmament, the quest for peace in the Middle East, the problems of white minority government in Rhodesia and apartheid in South Africa, terrorism, hijackings, human rights, satellite television. The roll call of diplomats is equally impressive — at least 33 foreign ministers, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

But the record of the United Nations in solving world problems is a poor one, for one reason: The General Assembly can — and does — pass hundreds of resolutions, but it does not have the power to enforce them.

Waldheim believes that the world body is facing a credibility crisis, because resolutions without enforcement are no more than words.

Short on Action

Mr. Waldheim wants the General Assembly to streamline things like the annual debate — actually not a debate at all, but a series of monologues. At the end, there will be nothing to dispel what Mr. Waldheim says is "the widespread criticism that we are long on oratory and documentation but short on performance, spontaneous debate and practical action."

From 50 members in 1945, the UN has grown to 149 members. On Sept. 25, opening day of the debate, it will add the 150th, probably by unanimous vote — the Solomon Islands.

Before the three-month session is over, the assembly may get its 151st member. Dominica, a 290-square-mile island in the West Indies, becomes independent Nov. 3 and is expected to apply immediately for UN membership.

The General Assembly also will have some new faces, including a new president, Indalecio Llavero Aguirre, the vice president and foreign minister of Colombia. Mr. Llavero will be elected, probably unanimously, on opening day to succeed Mr. Mojsov.

Another newcomer is Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum, and the certain fate that awaits him — resolution after resolution condemning Israel's occupation and settlement of Arab territories — is the one that drove his predecessor, Chaim Herzog, to outbursts of disgust.

The United Nations is heavily weighted against Israel — so much so that the Israelis have trimmed the size of their mission and have all but given up trying to convince anyone of the rightness of their position.

What is important at the assembly is not what goes on in its chamber but what develops on its fringes — over drinks in the Delegates Lounge, during private dinners at New York restaurants, behind doors of hotel rooms.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko in particular are leading practitioners of such "hotel room diplomacy." They will have another round this month, centering on efforts to reach a new SALT treaty — the lack of which has stalled a possible summit between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Owen of Britain and Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, will have their own "hotel" sessions on yet another crucial issue — southern Africa.

The results are mixed. "Much remains to be done and many difficulties lie ahead," says Mr. Waldheim, but the transition in Namibia is about to begin. The price to the United Nations — which the

General Assembly will have to approve — could run as high as \$300 million.

Mr. Waldheim is more worried by events in Rhodesia, where black guerrilla warfare has intensified against the white minority rule of Prime Minister Ian Smith, and massacres have been reported.

Mr. Smith's plan to bring blacks into the government but under a system that would permit whites to maintain control with 28 reserved seats in parliament is certain to come under heavy fire — and Mr. Young and Mr. Owen are still searching for a solution before the situation becomes uncontrollable.

Also before the General Assembly, because it must approve the money, is the role of UN peace-keeping missions and their increasing tendency to become more or less permanent. For example, the UN force has been in Cyprus for 14 years.

Of the 12,700 troops from 27 nations involved in the six UN truce missions, 6,000 of them are in southern Lebanon. But their presence has not brought peace, and Mr. Waldheim is hinting that the United Nations may have to resort to force in the region.

Such a move would be up to the

more powerful, 15-member Security Council — but UN involvement in a shooting war would unquestionably draw sharp criticism in the General Assembly, particularly from Arab states and other supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Stronger Approaches

"To resort to force is the last and least desirable course for a peace-keeping force," Mr. Waldheim concedes. But if negotiation and persuasion fail, as they have so far, he adds, "the Security Council may well have to consider what other approaches are open to it."

Each month the force remains in southern Lebanon, it costs the UN almost \$10 million, a heavy financial burden for an organization already strapped because some states, notably the Soviet Union and China, refuse to contribute.

The assembly agenda also includes what steps to take on world disarmament, the collapse of the so-called "North-South dialogue" seeking a new world economic order, establishment of nuclear-free zones, effects of atomic radiation, and development of principles governing direct television broadcasting from orbiting satellites.

Obituaries

Randolph Burgess, Eisenhower Economic Aide

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — W. Randolph Burgess, 89, a former undersecretary of the Treasury and U.S. ambassador to NATO, died of congestive heart failure Saturday at his home here.

Mr. Burgess was a statistician by training and a banker and economist by profession. He came to Washington in 1953 after a successful career in both the public and private sectors of Wall Street. He played a prominent role in formulating U.S. foreign and domestic economic and fiscal policies in the early years of the Eisenhower administration.

In 1957, having served four years in the Treasury Department, he was named ambassador to NATO. He also was the U.S. representative to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and chairman of the "Group of Four on Economic Organization." This led to the replacement of the OEEC by the 20-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The purpose of the OECD was to coordinate economic policies among the Atlantic nations and to oversee their relations with the developing world.

Founded Atlantic Council

In 1961, Mr. Burgess returned to private life. He was chairman of the Per Jacobsson Foundation. He also was a founder and chairman of the Atlantic Council, a foreign policy study group, and remained active in it until shortly before his death. In 1970, he and James Huntley wrote a book called "Europe and America — the Next Ten Years." He was a member of the boards of several colleges and universities.

Mr. Burgess graduated from Brown University in 1912 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He did graduate work at McGill University in Montreal and earned a doctorate from Columbia University in its field.

1.5 Million Pilgrims See Shroud in Turin

TURIN, Sept. 18 (AP) — A record crowd of 200,000 persons saw the Holy Shroud in the Turin cathedral yesterday, bringing the total of visitors in the first 22 days of public display to more than 1.5 million. The linen is venerated as the shroud of Jesus.

Religious authorities reported that pilgrims waited in line for up to four hours before reaching the main altar over which the relic is being exhibited. Police said that they arrested several pickpockets in the crowd. The exhibition, to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the shroud's transfer to Turin from Chambery, France, continues through Oct. 8.

S. Korean-U.S. Talks

SEOUL, Sept. 18 (AP) — Foreign Minister Park Dong Jin left for the United States today for talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York next Monday.

Co., the trust affiliate of the National City Bank. He retained these responsibilities until he joined the Treasury in 1953.

Allan E. Blanchard

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Allan E. Blanchard, 48, chief of the Detroit News Washington bureau and a 24-year veteran of the newspaper, died yesterday at George Washington Hospital of complications from Legionnaires disease.

Mr. Blanchard had been hospitalized for a month and was one of two suspected victims of the mysterious disease in the District of Columbia.

The veteran reporter covered a variety of major national and international events as the senior general-assignment reporter in the 1960s, including the trial of Jack Ruby, the British invasion of Anguilla in the West Indies, U.S. intervention

in the Dominican Republic and the 1967 Mideast war.

Mr. Blanchard also wrote a daily column before he was named national editor for the News in 1970. He became chief of the Washington bureau in 1975.

Ambush in Calabria

Kills 3, Injures 1

CITTANOVA, Italy, Sept. 18 (AP) — Gunmen last night ambushed a car and killed two adults and a 14-year-old boy on the outskirts of Cittanova in Calabria, police reported. A fourth occupant of the car was taken to a hospital in serious condition.

Police said that the ambush appeared to be the latest incident in a 15-year feud between two families with common interests in agriculture, olive oil and other businesses. The dead were identified as Michele Raso, 78, his son, Giovanni, 36, and Vincenzo Iacopino, 14.

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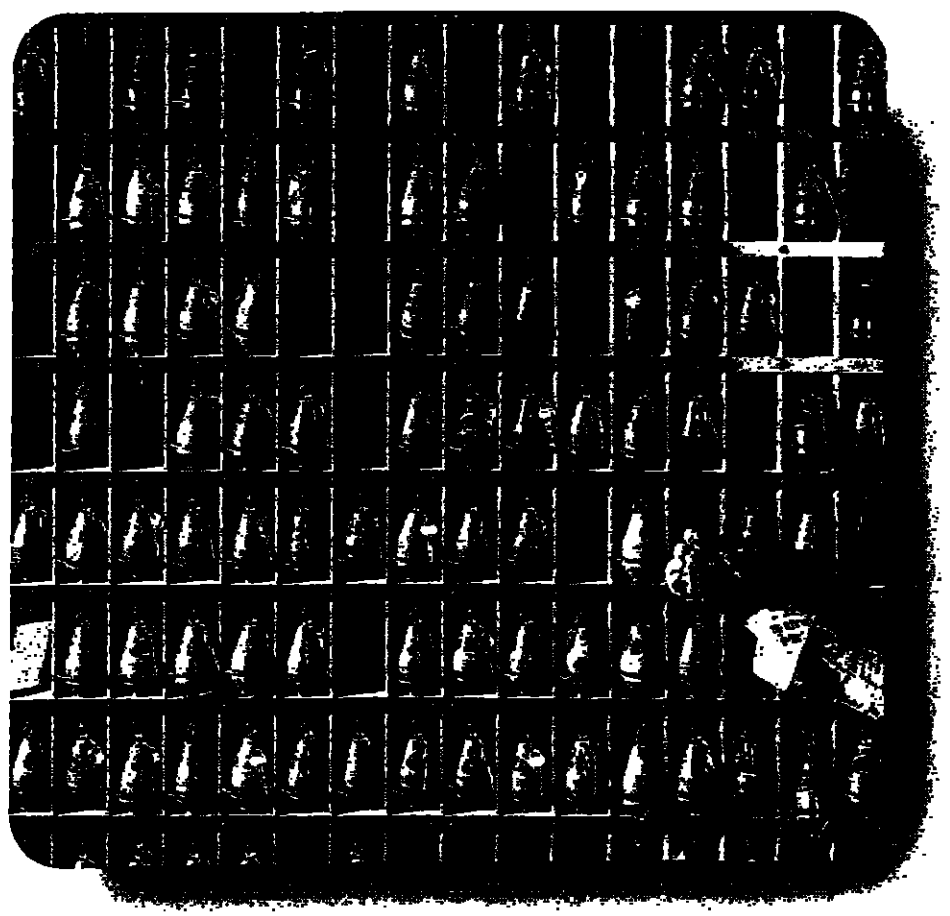
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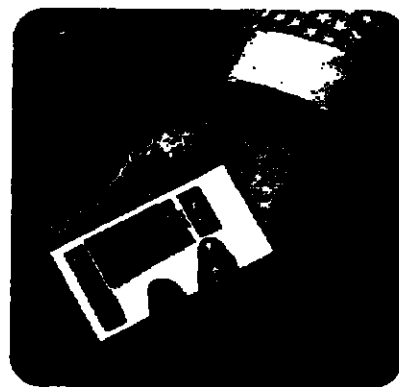
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PHILIPS

'Beyond Any Expectations'

When the presidents of Egypt and the United States and the prime minister of Israel gathered at Camp David, in the Maryland hills, the Middle East situation seemed to have settled into a sharp-edged stalemate, one that contained more threats of war than promises of peace. And somehow Mr. Carter's summit assembly, behind a screen of secrecy, appeared to suggest that the screen would encourage an exchange of sharp recriminations, rather than constructive proposals. So when, after what Mr. Carter called "13 long days," the main participants appeared before television and an audience in the White House, one might have expected, at best, apologies. But that was emphatically not the case. The warmth, the evident enjoyment of Messrs. Carter, Begin and Sadat, were dramatically undiplomatic, "beyond any expectations," and hopeful for peace.

And peace is to come, for Israel and Egypt, at least, within three months, if some remaining problems can be solved. In principle, the chiefs of the two states have both made compromises — Mr. Begin on withdrawal from Sinai and the kind of autonomy the residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are to enjoy during the five years before their fate is finally decided. And Mr. Sadat has not insisted on complete withdrawal immediately by Israel from all the lands taken in 1967; he is also willing to have the Palestinians move toward some kind of state, rather than enjoy one immediately.

This compromise presents serious difficulties. The issue of the Israeli settlements in the occupied lands is not wholly settled and may well offer obstacles to peace in the Knesset. And outside Egypt and Israel there are states and peoples who are vitally interested in a Middle Eastern settlement, and whose reactions could well affect those of the parties directly concerned in the Camp David negotiations. To end the wars with its neighbors, Israel must make peace with them. With Jordan this may not be too difficult now, but Lebanon must make peace with itself before it can do so with Israel — and Syria has shown no evidence of even wanting a reasonable solution. Moreover, there are other Arab states which have powerful influence, economically, on the front-line states; Saudi Arabia is one, moderate, but just how moderate? Libya is another — making no pretense at moderation. The Soviet Union, co-chair-

man with the United States of the Geneva conference which is supposed to reach final conclusions on the Middle East, has always stated that it supports the idea of an independent Israel, but the size of that Israel tends to shrink as Soviet friends among the Arabs increase their demands.

So it cannot be assumed that the negotiations for a full Egyptian-Israeli treaty will necessarily go on schedule. And it certainly cannot be taken for granted that such a treaty will serve as a model for others in the region. Indeed, it would be a mistake to allow the kind of euphoria which the Carter-Begin-Sadat trio have so often generated in the past to obscure the harshly practical facts that split up the Middle East. When it is remembered how the Sadat visit to Jerusalem inspired hopes of peace that so soon were suspended by subsequent conferences even the picture of cooperative friendship that emerged from Camp David loses some of its glamor.

But it must also be recognized that the progress at Camp David was real in areas where little progress had been made before; it cannot be forgotten that the initiatives originally sprang from the mood of the Sadat journey to Israel. There have been few diplomatic sequences quite so manic-depressive as the Begin-Sadat-Carter conferences: high joy followed by acute gloom. Some of this arose from the publicity attending the talks — not all of it, because Camp David was successfully secretive, which may convince Mr. Carter that there is something to be said for this technique. Some may have sprung from the personalities of the principal characters. In any case, however, the shifts in mood are less significant than what took place — or failed to take place — while these moods were on display. The hard facts sometimes conflicted with, sometimes exaggerated, the moods. But the hard facts since the beginning of the Sadat-Begin-Carter association have at least been better than acute gloom seemed to imply, and progress toward a peace is being made. For this, all three men must be congratulated, and since Mr. Begin has said that the Camp David meetings must be called the Jimmy Carter Conference, the president of the United States deserves special praise for his special services in a very special diplomatic case.

Public Works and Inflation

It's ludicrous, but not astonishing: In the final stage of enacting the federal budget, Congress has fallen into a deadlock over public works. Everything else has been negotiable — taxes, defense, pensions, all the large and genuinely hard questions. But not public works. The House wants to push into the budget another \$1 billion for construction and fix-up, to reduce unemployment. That, after all, is the conventional and accepted thing to do in an election year. The Senate thinks that it's bad policy and a waste of money. The Senate, of course, is correct.

Since a Senate-House conference on the budget resolution has not been able to resolve this interesting philosophical dispute, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, finally went back to the Senate floor on last week and asked for a vote of instruction. At that point the Carter administration stepped up its vigorous lobbying campaign, led by Vice President Mondale. And which side do you suppose it was lobbying for?

The Carter administration is deeply concerned about the rising rate of inflation. It is filling Washington with warnings of the ferocious rigor that it will apply to the 1980 budget. But it's the 1979 budget that now confronts Congress and on that one, the administration last Thursday was urging senators to add the extra billion dollars for public works that most of them consider unnecessary. It is another example of the fashion in which President Carter's White House keeps undercutting its own strategy on inflation. The exhortations about the need for stringency are repeatedly followed by special exceptions, like this one, to meet prior commitments or the heartfelt pleas of old friends.

The administration wants the public-works money because it is part of Mr. Carter's urban policy, as he announced it last March. Congress has not been terribly enthusiastic about the urban policy. The White House ev-

idently fears that, if the public works are dropped, the whole program will vanish, like the Cheshire Cat, leaving nothing but the smile.

But public construction is always an inefficient way to create new jobs — particularly in the inner city. It provides too many of the jobs in the wrong places, for people who don't need them. Sen. Muskie argues that the present proposal would cost \$71,000 per year for every job that it created for disadvantaged people. In contrast, the federally subsidized jobs under CETA — the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act — cost only \$9,200 a year. Mr. Muskie and the Budget Committee's ranking Republican, Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma, joined in denouncing the billion-dollar public-works provision as "unacceptably expensive, inflationary and duplicative of existing programs."

When they put the question to the Senate on Thursday, it voted 63 to 21 against the public-works money. That was a defeat for the administration, but a victory for the administration's anti-inflation drive. Will the two houses now reach a settlement and pass a final budget resolution next week? We hope so, since the fiscal year begins on Oct. 1.

Until a few years ago, there was only one federal budget — the one that a president announced every January. But the reform act of four years ago changed things fundamentally. It is now Congress that has the last word, and this year offers a particularly clear example. As Mr. Carter presented it last winter, the budget was to have a deficit of \$60.6 billion. As Congress is now about to enact it, the deficit will be held to about \$39 billion. Of the two, it is the congressional version that will have the force of law. That's why it is worth paying attention over the next few days to the final form of the budget resolution — public works and all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 19, 1903

VIENNA — Emperor William of Germany, wearing the uniform of an Austro-Hungarian general of cavalry, arrived here this morning and was received at the railway station by the Emperor Franz-Joseph, who was wearing the uniform of a German field-marshal. Meetings between their staffs began immediately and it is expected that before the Imperial visit comes to an end, a plan supporting Turkey's suppression of the Macedonian insurrection will have been elaborated, which will be duly submitted to the Czar, who is also expected here shortly.

Fifty Years Ago
September 19, 1928

PARIS — Flying history was made yesterday when an airplane with a pinwheel top, or "helicopter," ascended almost vertically from Croydon Aerodrome, England, crossed the Channel and landed at Le Bourget, France, descending vertically. The new plane is of a most peculiar construction, having two short, stubby wings, a nose propeller, and then, rising like a mast, a tall axis supporting two propellers crossed in windmill or pinwheel fashion. What the future of this "helicopter" device may be, is not altogether known.



The Republican Dilemma

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — By all the normal indicators, the Republicans should be going into this fall's state and congressional elections with high hopes of strengthening their positions across the nation and fortifying themselves for a successful effort to regain the presidency in 1980.

There is a kind of conservative hum in the country, and President Carter has lost more ground in the standings lately than the Boston Red Sox, but somehow these ideological and mathematical trends don't convince the political gamblers or even the Republican leaders that the GOP is on the verge of any spectacular revival.

The first real test of voter opinion in the state primaries didn't show much change. In general, the incumbents — meaning mainly the Democrats — were endorsed again, and the Democratic party governors did very well in New York, California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Colorado.

'Sag'

Thus the Wall Street Journal reported a "sag" in Republican hopes in the governors' races, and George Gallup has been finding ever since June that the Republicans cannot count on very big gains in this November's congressional elections.

Even at the beginning of the summer, when President Carter was falling rapidly in the popularity polls, Gallup found that the Democratic party candidates for the House of Representatives were at least holding steady, and that the political composition of the House was likely to remain very much as it is today — roughly 60-40 in the Democrats' favor.

Since then President Carter has been getting some credit for passing the Panama Canal treaty, and his civil service reform bill, and for his persistence in trying to find some kind of compromise, however unsatisfactory, in the tangles over energy policy and the politics of the Middle East.

Meanwhile, as Carter's standing in the polls has declined, the maneuvering for the presidential nominations in 1980 has already begun, and here the contrast between the two major parties is very interesting.

Risk

Twice in the last generation, when they were out of the White House, the Democrats had risked their fortunes on comparatively young men — John Kennedy in 1960 and Jimmy Carter in 1976. And even now, when they occupy the White House and have large majorities in both the House and Senate, they still have some younger backup candidates on the bench if Carter falters — Gov. Brown of California, Gov. Carey of New York, and Sen. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The Republicans also have some promising young candidates — particularly George Bush of Texas, former head of the CIA and head of the U.S. Diplomatic Missions to China and the United Nations; and Howard Baker of Tennessee, the Republican leader of the Senate. But the spotlight of the developing GOP Presidential campaign is on the men and issues of the past — Reagan, Ford, and Connelly — all "former" somethings, and all in their 60s.

These three men got together in Texas the other day for the first time publicly since Carter took over the White House, but not to discuss the future of the Republican party or the strategy for defeating Jimmy Carter, but merely to raise money, which they did in impressive quantities.

The Republican assumption, at

least among these three men, seems to be that the mood of the U.S. people has turned conservative, that President Carter is a pleasant and well-intentioned man who isn't quite up to the job, and that therefore the voters are ready to turn him out in favor of almost anybody, and particularly somebody more theatrical (Reagan), more dogmatic and eloquent (Connelly), or more steady and experienced (Ford).

There is probably something to this argument but not much, or it overlooks several points. First, it probably underestimates Carter. If he was clever enough to capture the White House out of Plains, Ga., think of what he can do with the power of the White House as his platform.

Second, while the Republicans are concentrating on Reagan, Ford, and Connelly, the Democrats are concentrating on holding their political base in the Congress and in the governor's mansion in the big electoral states of New York, California, Texas, and they are mounting new challenges to the popular Republican governors this fall in Ohio, and even in Illinois and Michigan.

And finally, if Carter is as weak as the polls and the Republicans suggest, he will probably be challenged within his own party, first by Brown of California — and if Brown seems to be establishing himself as the leader of the Democratic Party in the next generation, then — and probably only then — will Sen. Kennedy enter the race.

Outlook

Either way, the outlook for the Republicans in the congressional and state house elections of 1978 and the presidential election of 1980 is not all that alluring. They are like a professional football team that insists on depending on the old quarterbacks and the other

popular heavies who are going instead of on the younger men who are coming.

And while the presidential campaign of 1980 seems a long way off, it is getting late. Kennedy, Nixon and Carter all won by running hard and running early, but the Republicans are still divided and out of power, and so far as anybody knows, they're not even talking seriously about where they are going, and who can lead them.

NEW DELHI — Imagine a political novel with a plot like this: The secretary of defense is a key figure in the governing coalition party. His son, 40 years old and married, has a girl friend, a college student. Compromising photographs of the two are circulated by a disaffected faction of the party, led by a man recently dismissed from the cabinet. The son claims that he and the girl were kidnapped and forced at gunpoint to pose for the pictures. The alleged kidnappers are arrested — outside the home of someone in the disaffected faction.

That improbably story has been making headlines in the Indian papers — as news, not fiction. And it has a further twist, involving the emotive question of caste. India's Defense Minister, Jagjivan Ram, is an untouchable. His son's girl friend is a member of the traditionally superior Jati caste — as the former Home Minister, Charan Singh, who leads a dissident wing of the governing Janata party. So the scandal, or the kidnapping, or whatever it is awakes old feelings about untouchables.

Remote? The interesting question is what, if anything, the scandal that dominates the newspapers and New Delhi conversation has to do with the real problems of India. In Washington, since Watergate, the obsessions of Congress and the press have sometimes seemed remote from national needs. In New Delhi, much of the political dialogue sounds totally irrelevant.

To a visitor, governing this country at all seems almost impossible. It is a land of extremes: great wealth and unimaginable poverty, sophistication and ignorance. Its 650 million people are divided by caste and religion and language. Most of them live in villages — 376,000 villages, many of them scarcely connected by road or communication to the Westernized India that outsiders see.

The population is growing rapidly. Unemployment is severe, from the bottom of the socio-economic ladder to the thousands of new university graduates every year who find no suitable work. Economic growth is slow, and farm production remains dangerously dependent on the amount of annual rainfall in the monsoon.

To judge any country's government in terms of its impact on fundamental problems is probably unfair; the time spans are too different. Still, with all due understanding of the difficulties, Prime Minister Desai's administration cannot be rated a great success in the 18 months since it replaced Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarianism.

Tensions Rise In terms of social legislation, critics say, Desai's biggest effort has been to cut down even further

imeter of China, whose existence he alone knows? GENNADI GERASIMOV, Moscow.

Cambodia and U.S. In regards to: "McGovern and Cambodia" (HT, Sept. 15).

It is inconceivable that the same Carter administration which considers the enforcement of human rights to be the most effective weapon in undermining the Soviet bloc, would — after Vietnam and Angola — still hesitate for as long as a second to intervene in Cambodia, thus setting an example in deposing an inhuman regime; particularly at a time when a prestige victory over the Soviet bloc and the Third World would be absolutely essential.

Such a step would, at the same time, influence developments in Africa decisively. J.D. WHITE, Munich.

Corseted Tongue? I read with glee the French tirades against the depredations of English, on what I prefer to call Franglo-Saxon, upon their carefully corseted tongue (HT, Sept. 12).

Think how the Normans debauched the virile language of "Beowulf"! So now the French are finally getting their own back, both with respect to that mixed language, and in the sense of just retribution. ANNEMARIE MAHTER, London.

Dissent on Angola: Drawing a Lesson

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Let me be a bit of a spoiler in commenting on Nathaniel Davis's account of his dissenter's role in the ill-fated U.S. intervention in Angola in 1975. Still an active diplomat, Davis was the State Department's top Africa hand at the time. He writes in the new Foreign Affairs.

It's a good insider's story. It adds something to the historical record. That the State Department authorized publication underlines its intent to treat troubles in Africa in African rather than strictly Soviet-U.S. terms, and to look first for political solutions rather than military ones, as Davis urged in Angola. The Ford administration went the other way, believing that Moscow had to be confronted there and embarking on a covert military operation, soon aborted.

Moreover, the department's post-publication second thoughts notwithstanding, its imprimatur for a still-serving ambassador's memoir of dissent speaks well for the administration's professed desire to encourage civil servants to offer their superior's best judgment.

Good Sense

Yet, there are substantial reasons, I think, even for people who feel as I do that Davis acted with integrity and good sense, to hold their enthusiasm in check. The Davis case has in it more lessons than he has chosen to draw.

There is, first of all, the matter of process. Then assistant secretary for Africa, Davis is largely satisfied with the opportunity he had to make his case, to both Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Ford. His case, vindicated by events, was that the proposed covert military aid program in Angola would neither stay secret nor succeed. But at least in this instance and on the operations level, Kissinger used the bureaucracy fairly, though he chose to exercise his policymaker's prerogative and set Davis's counsel aside.

There was a serious procedural flaw all the same. As a late and reluctant recruit to the Africa post, under a secretary whose basic course had long since been set, Davis did not feel up to offering advice on the larger strategic question of whether it was wise and necessary to "contain" the Soviet Union on that particular ground. Nor, evidently, did Kissinger seek his advice on that level. The question Davis answered (Will the operation work?) simply did not correspond to the question evidently on Kiss-

inger's mind (In the broad strategic context, is the operation worth risking?).

Seemingly, the obvious remedy is to see to it — by appointment, consultation, discipline, etc. — that policymakers and operational aides are on the same wavelength. Yet from the public's standpoint, an aide's best service may be not in facilitating but in questioning policy — on the relevant level. Davis questioned policy, but not on the level on which it was actually being made.

It makes me hope that the requisite debate, on the level where it most counts, has been built into the Carter administration by the president's selection of men with different emphases, Cyrus Vance's on problem-solving and Zbigniew Brzezinski's on strategic design, as his two chief foreign-policy aides. One to watch.

Second, there is the matter of openness. One can hail the appearance of this sort of self-policy-revelation as a step toward openness, without being certain that the State Department — let alone other departments — is now the ardent patron of dissent. Davis's target is, after all, a former secretary whose policy on the particular matter he writes about has been conspicuously reversed by this administration's foreign-policy fiasco.

Painful

There is, moreover, a sharp and painful contrast between the Carter State Department's treatment of Davis, who reports on one U.S. debacle in 1975, and the Carter CIA's treatment of Frank Sopp, the former CIA analyst prosecuted for his book recounting another U.S. debacle of 1975, the fall of Saigon. The material that the State Department allowed Davis to publish seems to me little different in substance from the material for which the CIA hauled Sopp into court. The CIA will not get the support it seeks for its outrage at Philip Agee's publication of real sources and methods secrets if it does not play it fair with people like Sopp, whose material is merely embarrassing.

Finally, I would wager that all through the government there are wounded dissenters who envy Nat Davis for the help his department gave him in declassifying secret documents and permitting him to publish his self-vindicating piece. It's a good thing that the State Department did, but a rare thing, it sure beats forcing aggrieved bureaucrats to stew or to leak.

Politics of the Impossible

By Anthony Lewis

Sons and corruption seem to be the main themes of Indian politics these days. The abuses committed by Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay, during her dictatorship are fresh in mind. The biggest political problem now facing the present Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, is a charge of financial wrong-doing against his son, Kanti.

Remote?

The interesting question is what, if anything, the scandal that dominates the newspapers and New Delhi conversation has to do with the real problems of India. In Washington, since Watergate, the obsessions of Congress and the press have sometimes seemed remote from national needs. In New Delhi, much of the political dialogue sounds totally irrelevant.

To a visitor, governing this country at all seems almost impossible. It is a land of extremes: great wealth and unimaginable poverty, sophistication and ignorance. Its 650 million people are divided by caste and religion and language. Most of them live in villages — 376,000 villages, many of them scarcely connected by road or communication to the Westernized India that outsiders see.

The population is growing rapidly. Unemployment is severe, from the bottom of the socio-economic ladder to the thousands of new university graduates every year who find no suitable work. Economic growth is slow, and farm production remains dangerously dependent on the amount of annual rainfall in the monsoon.

To judge any country's government in terms of its impact on fundamental problems is probably unfair; the time spans are too different. Still, with all due understanding of the difficulties, Prime Minister Desai's administration cannot be rated a great success in the 18 months since it replaced Mrs. Gandhi's authoritarianism.

Tensions Rise In terms of social legislation, critics say, Desai's biggest effort has been to cut down even further

on the sale of drink in prohibitionist India. Meanwhile, social tensions rise. The papers make a practice of playing down communal troubles, but it is plain that assaults and murders have been running at a substantial level in conflicts between caste groups and untouchables.

Politically, too, Desai is widely rated as ineffectual. The party that was put together to fight Mrs. Gandhi, the Janata, shows signs of crumbling in division. Mrs. Gandhi herself is determined to push for power again — speaking day after day, scolding the government, chartering a plane to survey the floods.

Desai shows no signs of uneasiness about his political situation. Interviewed by a group of foreign reporters last month, he bantered confidently with them and said he expected to remain in office through the present Parliament — and the next.

One uncertainty in the political situation is the possibility of major legal troubles for Mrs. Gandhi. She refused to testify before the official commission that investigated her abuses of power, contemptuous of the inquiry. And there may still be direct proceedings against her for acts done during the dictatorship.

Nixon Pardon

Asked about the Nixon pardon as a possible pattern for dealing with Mrs. Gandhi, Desai said that had been "wrong in his view." "It's a bad thing," he said, "and not letting the law take its course is a thing that has no democracy."

The one strong claim that Desai can make to political achievement is in undoing the tyranny of his predecessor. And that does matter. His government has kept its promise to strengthen judicial protections for the citizen, restore freedom of the press, and give independence to the government-owned broadcasting service. And Mrs. Gandhi has left little doubt that, if returned to office, she would take up where she left off, doing this vast, troubled, fascinating country experiment in democracy.

Fashion Chanel Gets Into Act With Own Copying Job

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT) — The Chanel miracle goes on and on and on. After decades of being copied (a fact that used to amuse the late Chanel), the house has decided to get into the act and do their own copying job.

The result was the Chanel Creations, a separate company in charge of ready-to-wear with the designing turned over to Philippe Guibourg. For some reason, the first Chanel boutique was established in New York, at Bergdorf-Goodman, a year ago. The Paris one has just been opened downstairs in the couture house at 31 Rue Cambon in what used to be the bags, belts and accessories boutique.

The decor is strictly Chanel, with black lacquers and mirrors and a generally clean, not to say sparse, look. The merchandise in stock includes the famous little suits, which are the best sellers. The salesgirl reported that 42 suits had been sold so far, and this is only the second week the boutique has been open. "They all come in and ask for the suits," she said. That has also helped the sale of the famous jersey and gold-handle bag, another perennial classic that women order because what they want is the Chanel look. The bag sales are up by 30 percent.

The house's spokesman said that it is not its intention to attract the couture client down to the boutique sphere; nevertheless, the other day, the wife of the Japanese ambassador in Paris, who is a Chanel couture fan, could not help buying a couple of outfits from the boutique. So, in effect, the boutique will open the door to a larger number of women who found the couture prices too intimidating and still attract the richer uppercrust of Chanel's clientele.

Chanel went through a bad phase right after the death of the great Mademoiselle. She had such personal clout, such magic that



TWO SUITS, TWO PRICES — The Chanel boutique suit (left) in light tweed and brown braid trim sells for 4,800 francs.

many felt the end was in the sight. Fortunately, there were a couple of first-class technicians, Jean Cazabon and Yvonne Dudel, who for 30 years had been working humbly and patiently in Chanel's shadow. They were so devoted that they are now able to deliver not only the technique but even the magic of a Chanel garment.

As for their *directrice*, elegant Jacqueline Citroen, she was instrumental in rallying all the chic women in Paris and notably women in the government. Starting with Mrs. Georges Pompidou, she has attracted Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, ministers Simone Veil, Jacqueline Sannier Scita, Mrs. Raymond Barre (wife of the prime minister), and wives of ministers Christian Beullac and Andre Girard. That gave the

Chanel suit the official accolade and also emphasized the little suit's versatility and practicality.

The durability of a Chanel suit is phenomenal. A suit that was often designed decades ago looks equally good today, a miracle in the world of fashion where clothes are often out before they are even in.

Besides the famous suit, the boutique also offers the skirt and coat ensemble, another Chanel classic, delicious black chiffon Chanel-stamped dinner dresses plus knit cardigans, rain suits and rain coats. Prices downstairs are a fifth of what they are upstairs at the couture (a boutique suit is 4,800 francs without the blouse, which is 900 francs) but you still get excellent tweeds, the quilted silk lining and gold-chained-trimmed jacket



Chanel's wool lace couture suit (right) checkered in red and black with a black wool fringe has a 19,000-franc price tag.

and, of course, the double monogrammed buttons. What you do not get are the fabulous Scottish tweeds that cost a fortune to start with and the custom-made ultra-refined treatment.

Having stalled for a while, the house of Chanel is now determined to make up for it. They have opened five boutiques in Europe this month, in Brussels, Duess-

dorf, Zurich, Bordeaux, and Geneva. Designer Guibourg is leaving next week to open six more in Japan, with a show for the Japanese royal family and the French ambassador. "By the end of September, we shall have 21 Chanel boutiques in the United States as well," Marie Louise de Clermont-Tonnerre, who is in charge of Chanel publicity, said.

Third World Countries Turn to Crop

The Romance and Money in the Orchid

By Gordon Grant

IRVINE, Calif. — Orchids are like diamonds, wreathed in a certain magic, a mystique that makes them absolute masters in the art of seduction.

Stories of their sensuousness originate deep in ancient history and especially in mythology which hold that the delicate flowers flourished in the Olympian field whose soil was enriched by the frolickings of the half-goat, half-man satyrs who were noted for their lasciviousness.

Orchids, in their pursuit of a happy sex life, have been known to use exotic scents, offers of food and deceit to make sure they were pollinated.

Today, because of the romance inherent in them, a man may well get his courtship off to a galloping start by presenting orchids to his lady — much as he would a diamond.

Same Mystique

"Diamonds have that same mystique," said Joseph Arditu, professor of developmental and cell biology at the University of California at Irvine, and one of the world's leading orchidologists.

"But you can't grow diamonds." You can, of course, grow orchids, and they are big business.

California growers alone export an estimated \$20 million worth each year, and recently people in several Mideast and Far East countries, where economies are lagging and profitable exports are being sought, are investing time and effort to break into the market.

While climates of those countries are ideal for growing the flowers, one thing is lacking — the biological expertise to produce them on a commercial scale.

So they have turned to Dr. Arditu in his lab at UC Irvine.

From Djakarta, came Mrs. Noes Soediono, and a few days after she finished some weeks of work with

Arditu, Robert Perera arrived from Sri Lanka.

Mrs. Soediono said that she and her husband have been raising orchids and selling them locally.

"For six years, many florists come to my gardens," she said. "We started it as a hobby, but now we want to enlarge, to build an export business."

"Joe [Arditu] went to Djakarta last year, and he urged me to learn horticulture in a laboratory. He is helping us select the right species of orchid and teaching us how to grow them."

"We'll set up lab exactly — well, almost exactly — like the one he has here," Mrs. Soediono said.

According to Arditu, his laboratory is the only one of its kind of California and is equaled by only about 10 others throughout the world.

Perera is a representative of the Ceylon Tobacco Co., a large cigarette manufacturer.

"The company wants to diversify," Perera said. "It wants to go into cut flowers, orchids on a large scale, for export."

He said that the company has 23 acres plus space for a laboratory earmarked for the orchid project. But the plans go much further than that.

"We will be able to help the owners of small plots of ground," Perera said. "People who can now

raise only meager local crops and make no money. Poor people. My country has many of them. We will furnish them materials and advice on orchids, and we'll purchase the product from them."

"It will help bring them up socially and financially, and let them exist in dignity."

"We expect [Perera's] company to build orchids into a multimillion dollar business," Arditu said. "It'll be very big, with a huge market in Europe, within easy airline distance."

Dutch Contacted

"The company already has contacted Dutch brokers on the types or orchids that might be preferred in Europe."

"As for Mrs. Soediono and her husband in Indonesia, they'll have much business in Moslem countries and create a new export for her own country. They'll be providing jobs and bringing in foreign money, which they need so badly."

Most likely, both Perera and the Soedionos will be raising species of orchids known as *Dendrobium*, *Vanda* and *Oncidium*, Arditu said. "They all are hardy and beautiful, and, of course, seductive," he said. "And in this case they, and we, can be doing something for the Third World besides just talking about it."

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Affluence Affects Tradition

Japanese Public Baths Go Down Drain

By Chikako Yababe

TOKYO (AP) — Affluence seems to be sending another Japanese tradition down the drain — the public bath.

Many would lament the passing of what for generations has been a center of social activity and a symbol of togetherness. But the latest statistics show that in Tokyo alone 248 public bath houses have closed down since 1968.

While 2,400 remain in the city, a number are hanging on only through side activities such as coin laundries or through the loyalty of longtime customers. And the cause of their disappearance — rapid growth of modern apartments with private baths — is continuing.

It is part of a trend in which reinforced concrete has put the stamp of anonymity on many of Japan's cities, and individualism is taking over increasingly from the old ways of doing things in a group.

Six Centuries

The sento — "money bath" in Japanese — dates back more than six centuries. In earlier days, men and women used the same facility without the barrier of modesty, false or otherwise. Outside influences and changing times brought

an end to that, and today mixed bathing is found only in a few remote hot-springs resorts.

Now the separate sections for the sexes provide two huge tubs, one containing hot water and the other hotter, near scalding, to meet individual desires.

There is space outside the tubs where taps provide water for actual washing and rinsing off. This is never done in the tub itself, which is only for soaking and relaxing.

Like everything else, the cost of the public bath has gone up. Today it costs the equivalent of about 80 cents. Ten years ago it cost about 8 cents.

At one time there also was an extra charge for women for hair washing. That was dropped after men started letting their hair grow longer and the women cried discrimination.

More to Tradition

But there is more to the public bath tradition than just a place to become clean. It has been a place where people meet to discuss the day's happenings, gossip about neighbors while scribbling another's back and share the feeling of being together that has been important to the Japanese.

The density of population in

Japan's major urban areas — 47 million people, or almost 42 percent of the total, live within a 30-mile radius of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya — has helped keep the public bath in business.

While Japan's economy has boomed, housing has lagged. Millions still live in tiny houses or apartments without individual baths or sewer connections.

In most new housing developments, a private bath is taken for granted. Many Japanese aspire to such living as soon as they have the means. An ambitious five-year plan calls for 8.6 million new housing units by 1980, miniature in size, astronomical in cost, but modern.

"Things have changed completely," said one public bathhouse owner who recently was forced to close his business.

But those who still use the public bath because they have no choice are legion, and they can be seen regularly on the streets carrying their pans and towels for the day's bathing.

There also are those who do not look lightly on the passing of such institutions. Some have formed bath clubs to encourage the continuation of what they feel is one of the delights of Japanese life.

The non-smoker.

Nobody likes to see the skies around an airport looking as though somebody has been burning old tyres. Pollution is ugly, it's uneconomic, and it's second only to noise in the environmentalists' catalogue of what they dislike most about aircraft.

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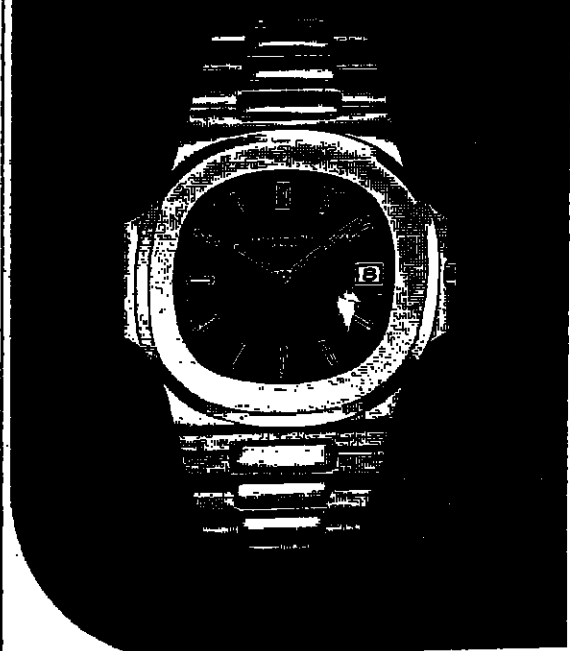
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EEC Forges Ahead With Plans for an EMS

By John Fiehn

BRUSSELS, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community moved forward today with its ambitious plans to set up a European Monetary System (EMS) which is to stabilize exchange rates in Europe. West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer reported.

Mr. Matthöfer presided over a meeting of EEC finance ministers, which discussed key problems connected with establishing such an EMS that is also aimed at helping the battered dollar.

"No doubt, we made a big step forward today," he said after the meeting. "In confident, the new monetary system will be operational early 1979."

He also said the meeting last Thursday and Friday between French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had given "a new impetus" to work on the monetary system. "Things are moving ahead with new momentum," he added.

Broad Consensus

He noted that a broad consensus existed "among most EC members" that set exchange rates floating around a bandspread — a so-called parity grid — should be established for currencies in the EMS.

Concurring with a Belgian proposal that had been submitted at expert level, most EEC members also agreed with the principle of using a weighted basket of EEC currencies as an "early-warning system" that should trigger consultation among monetary authorities on how to counter speculative pressure on a currency, according to Mr. Matthöfer.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey appeared to be isolated with his preference of a basket of EEC currencies to be used as the numeraire for calculating exchange rates in the EMS.

But, British sources reported that Mr. Healey showed readiness to discuss further proposals favored



West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer (center) greets EEC Commission president, Roy Jenkins, with EEC Finance Commissioner Francois-Xavier Ortoli of France prior to the meeting in Brussels on the European Monetary System.

by the other eight EEC members. He also admitted that a system which had a basket of currencies as a numeraire, while more flexible than the parity grid system, would be more difficult to operate.

Credit Facility

Mr. Healey implied, sources said, that under the fixed-parity system which is being used in the European joint float arrangement, the Deutsche mark is the leading currency, something that should be avoided under a new EMS.

The British chancellor said he

Fund (EMF) can be in operation to replace the initial credit arrangements, Mr. Matthöfer reported.

Mr. Healey, Italian Treasury Minister Filippo Pandolfi and Ireland's George Colley all stressed the need to link an appropriate transfer of resources — from the wealthier to the poorer EC members — with the establishment of an EMS in the community.

And, officials reported, there is general consensus that efforts to eliminate still existing divergences in economic trends in the community are essential as part of the operation of the EMS. The need to reduce inflation rates to the lowest level in the EEC was stressed.

But, conference sources said, neither the British, Italians nor Irish insisted that a resources transfer scheme must be in place when the EEC heads of state and government chiefs meet for their next summit in Brussels Dec. 4-5 to make the final decisions on the new monetary system.

Further Work

The EEC economic policy committee was instructed to continue its detailed work on an appropriate resources transfer system, Mr. Matthöfer reported. He said the committee of EEC central bankers and the EEC Monetary Committee would now have to continue work on the EMS, especially looking into the problems connected with the currency basket for an early-warning indicator.

Here, for example, the West Germans want that the basket should be used only to initiate consultations while the French and all others would like to see some form of preventative intervention to avoid possible mandatory support action at upper and lower points to be set in a 4.5-percent bandspread between EMS currencies.

Ministers also agreed that there should be flexibility within the EMS as far as possible currency revaluations or devaluations are concerned but that such parity changes should be permissible only by mutual agreement, officials reported.

Spurred by Broader Domestic Demand

W. German Growth Increases by 1.5% for Quarter

FRANKFURT, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's real gross national product grew 1.5 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter, when the economy showed no growth, Deutsche Bundesbank said today.

The Bundesbank's analysis, recorded its monthly economic report, illustrates the slow pick-up in the country's economy in the past six months. However, the central bank said, "real growth for the entire year, based on current indications, may prove to be higher than has been expected recently."

The government's target for 1978 growth is 3.5 percent, but due to slow growth at the beginning of the

year, most analysts have lowered their growth estimates. Current forecasts range from 2.4 percent to 3.2 percent for 1978 real GNP growth.

In its report on economic activity over the summer, the Bundesbank said "the economic picture has brightened in the last months." Decisive in this improvement, it said, was a broadening domestic demand.

Construction demand has been the prime component of the rising demand, as it was earlier in the year, the bank said. But a recent widening in the direction of demand has lifted consumer demand 7 percent on a value basis and 4

percent on a volume basis in the second quarter from the year-earlier.

Interestingly, the bank noted, consumer demand has shown the strongest increase in auto, vacation spending and in free-time activities rather than in more traditional consumer sectors.

The climb in consumer demand, the Bundesbank said, has been fueled not by rising real income, which has remained stagnant, but rather by a drop in the country's propensity to save and a low level of inflation.

Also, increased government spending in the first half contributed to the upturn in consumer demand. The Bundesbank noted that, as foreseen in the budget, state and federal spending in the months from April to July was up 10 percent from the year-earlier level.

Rising investment, particularly in the manufacturing industry, also was a major factor with equipment spending in the first half up a real 7 percent from a year earlier, propelled by favorable financing conditions, good domestic turnover and expectations of tax reductions from 1979.

M-3 Growth 12.6%

The Bundesbank also reported that West Germany's widely defined money supply, M-3, rose at a seasonally adjusted 12.6-percent annual rate from May to July, far above the original official 8-percent goal and almost three times the 4.4-percent rise between February and April.

The central bank attributed the hefty growth largely to the growth in domestic credit.

M-2, which is cash in circulation, sight deposits and time deposits under four years, grew at an even faster 14.1-percent annual rate against a 2.9-percent growth in the previous three months. Meanwhile, M-1, which is cash in circulation and time deposits, grew at a 7.4-percent

annual rate compared to 3.8 percent in the previous three months.

The M-3 supply has grown at a 9.8-percent annual rate from August 1977 to July 1978, the Bundesbank said. In a previous monthly report, the central bank had said its 8-percent money-supply-growth target for 1978 will probably be exceeded.

[West Germany's economic growth rate this year should be between 2 and 3 percent, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said today, Reuters reported. He said in a speech at the opening of an industrial exhibition that the rate of expansion would have to clearly exceed the target in the remaining months of 1978 if the year's overall growth were to attain even this more modest target.]

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Belgium			
Union Chimique Belge			
First Half	1977	1978	
Revenue	9,006	9,013	
Profits	148.00	84.00	
(Figures in Belgian Francs)			
Britain			
Rolls-Royce			
24 weeks June 17	1977	1978	
Revenue	64.61	54.74	
Profits	5.41	3.71	
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)			
U.S.			
Levi Strauss			
3rd Quarter	1977	1978	
Revenue	471.90	433.40	
Profits	41.39	36.14	
Per Share	1.87	1.64	
9 months	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,220	1,140	
Profits	104.73	95.69	
Per Share	4.74	4.32	
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)			

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pillsbury Bids for Green Giant

Under the agreement in principle to merge Green Giant Co. into Pillsbury Co., Pillsbury will make a cash tender offer of \$37.25 a share for 1.8 million shares of Green Giant common stock but may — under certain circumstances — buy up to 2.2 million shares. Green Giant has about 3.9 million common shares outstanding. A second step in the merger proposal calls for the holders of Green Giant's common receiving 0.8324 of a share of Pillsbury common for each share of Green Giant which Pillsbury does not pay cash for.

FTC Probes Cal Standard's Amax Bid

Federal regulators are intensifying their study of Standard Oil of California's attempted takeover of Amax Inc. The Federal Trade Commission, which has been scrutinizing Amax-Cal Standard relations for three years, is stepping up its inquiry into anti-trust implications of a possible combination. It's understood that officials of Amax, which has rejected Cal Standard's overtures, are aiding the FTC in its investigation. Amax's board two weeks ago rejected a \$57-a-share takeover offer from Cal Standard. The proposed merger would have been valued at \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion.

Empain-Schneider Sales Gain

Empain-Schneider, the Franco-Belgian industrial conglomerate, posted net sales for the first six months of 1978 of 14.1 billion francs (about \$3.23 billion), up by 17.5 percent from the 12 billion reported for the first half of 1977. Orders received during the same period also totaled 14.1 billion francs, a drop of 18 percent from the 17.2 billion of the first half of 1977. The group said the decline in orders stemmed from its nuclear subsidiaries, Framatome and Novatome, whose orders up to the end of June totaled 140 million francs, compared with 3.9 billion francs a year ago.

Oil Concerns, Iran Agree on Uptake

Western oil negotiators and the National Iranian Oil Co. have agreed in principle that the Western oil companies will take an average of 3.3 million barrels a day of Iranian crude for export this year, sources said. They said this was one of the points of accord at recent discussions though both sides failed to establish a long-term agreement. Stumbling blocks in the talks included financial arrangements and the exact formula under which Iran would be granted "most-favored-nation" status in dealings with the 14-company Western oil consortium.

Japan Sets

New Target

On Surplus

Despite August Fall

In Current Account

TOKYO, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese government today abandoned its hope of holding its current-account surplus to \$6 billion in the fiscal year ending next March, despite a drop in the current-account surplus to \$1.32 billion in August from July's revised surplus of \$1.97 billion reported today by the Finance Ministry.

In line with a recent decision to switch forecasts from dollars to yen, a cabinet meeting accepted a forecast of a surplus of 2.7 trillion yen in income compared with expenditure for foreign trade, tourism and some other items.

At the forecast average exchange rate for the year of 205 yen to one dollar, this would be a surplus of \$13.17 billion, down from the \$14 billion surplus in the previous year. However, at today's rate of 192.35 yen to the dollar, it would amount to \$14 billion again.

7% Growth Affirmed

The government reaffirmed, meanwhile, its commitment to strive for real economic growth of 7 percent in fiscal 1978. Japan pledged this effort for its trading partners, who hoped this would boost demand in Japan for foreign goods and help cut their deficits in trade with Japan.

The August current-account surplus was up sharply from a \$669-million surplus a year ago, the Finance Ministry said. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the surplus, which includes trade and invisible items such as tourism and banking, rose to \$1.46 billion from \$1.41 billion in July.

The country's trade surplus in August fell to \$2 billion from a \$2.71-billion surplus in July but was up from \$1.07 billion a year earlier. Seasonally adjusted, the trade surplus in August fell to \$2.14 billion from \$2.15 billion in July.

Exports in August on a dollar basis rose 23 percent to \$7.88 billion from \$6.42 billion a year ago but were down from July's \$8.16 billion, when exports rose at an annual pace of 15 percent.

Imports rose 10 percent to \$5.88 billion from the year-earlier \$5.35 billion and were up from July's \$5.45 billion, which showed a gain of about 7 percent.

NYSE Prices Fall; Dow Off 8.40

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed lower today for a fifth session in moderately active trading as progress at the Camp David summit was only briefly able to offset interest-rate concerns.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 8.40 points to 870.15 and declines led advances 1,167 to 387. Volume fell to 35.86 million shares from Friday's 37.29 million.

The Commerce Department said today U.S. personal income rose at an annual rate of \$8.6 billion, or 0.5 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1.73 trillion. The increase compared with a rise of \$24.2 billion, or 1.4 percent

U.S. Incomes Up 0.5% for August

in July and was the smallest increase since the \$6.3-billion or 0.4 percent rise in January.

The Big Board and the American Stock Exchange moved late Friday to extend higher margin requirements on gaming shares. Ramada Inns again led the active list but slid 1 1/2 to 14 1/2. Holiday Inns dropped 2 1/2 to 26 1/2. Bally Manufacturing 5 1/2 to 57 1/2. Caesars World four to 56 1/2 and Hilton Hotels 4 1/2 to 55 1/2.

A number of blue-chip and glamour stocks were also lower. IBM lost 1/2 to 289. General Motors 1 1/2 to 62 1/2. Du Pont two to 123. Smith Barney 1 1/2 to 92 1/2. Raytheon 1 1/2 to 49 1/2 and Boeing 1 1/2 to 67 1/2.

United Technologies said it invited Carrier Corp. management to begin "immediate negotiations" to merge the two companies. United said it would accomplish the merger through a tax-free exchange of securities.

Carrier said it had no comment at present on the announcement by United Technologies. Neither stock traded today. Carrier closed Friday at 20 1/2 and United at 46.

Western Air Lines and Continental Air Lines said they formally agreed to consolidate. The companies said the agreement was approved by directors of both companies and will be submitted for approval to stockholders. Western lost 1/2 to 12 and Continental 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Mead Corp. said it filed suit in Dayton, Ohio, alleging violation by Occidental Petroleum of federal antitrust laws in connection with its proposed offer for Mead shares. Mead lost 1 1/2 to 31 1/2 and Occidental added 1/2 to 20 1/2.

Pillsbury said it agreed in principle to acquire Green Giant. Details of the agreement were not immediately available. Green Giant eased 1/4 to 34 1/2 and Pillsbury was off 1/4 to 44 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also eased, with the market-value index off 2.79 points to 171.27.

In Chicago, grain and soybean future prices maintained moderate gains on the board of trade today, largely on the basis of harvesting problems.

Widespread weekend rains and continued hot, humid weather delayed some harvesting. There were

also flood warnings in some Midwest areas. More wet weather, which prevented farmers from getting into the fields over the weekend, were expected to continue.

At the close soybeans ranged from 3 1/2 to 6 cents a bushel higher, September \$6.56 1/2 a bushel; wheat was unchanged to 4 1/2 cents higher, September \$3.34 1/2; corn was 1 1/2 cents higher September \$2.11 and oats were 1 to 2 cents higher, September \$1.31.

Dollar Ends Day Mixed

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — The dollar continued widely against most major currencies today following a string of news developments from Washington and Brussels to end mixed in nervous foreign exchange trading.

With relatively modest volume but large rate movements, the dollar appeared to lack a definitive trend as many operators kept to the sidelines or maintained tightly squared positions.

Initial reaction to the outcome of the Midwest summit meeting was positive, with the dollar rising smartly in early dealings, only to ease later on profit-taking and uncertainty about the Camp David agreements. The dollar was also helped by speculation that U.S. banks' prime lending rate may be boosted to 9.75 percent by the end of the month following Friday's quarter-point increase to 9.5 percent.

Further downward pressure was put on the dollar by news that European Economic Community finance ministers, meeting in Brussels, appeared ready to go ahead with a plan to create a European Monetary System.

The dollar posted its sharpest decline of the day against the Swiss franc, losing 1 centime at 1.5795 francs. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar eased to 1.9745 DM, down 21 points from late Friday.

In Tokyo, the dollar rose to 192.35 yen initially but later retreated to 190.70 yen in London compared with 189.78 yen. In French franc trading, the dollar rose to 4.3968 francs at the opening before easing to 4.3888 francs, up from 4.3650 francs late Friday.

Meanwhile, gold finished at \$210.90-\$211.40, buying-selling, down from \$211.75-\$212.25 Friday.

France Registers Deficit For Trade During August

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — France had a seasonally adjusted trade deficit of 1.061 billion francs (about \$242 million) in August, compared with a surplus of 905 million francs in July and a deficit of 1.533 billion francs in August last year, the External Trade Ministry announced over the weekend.

Adjusted imports amounted to 29.75 billion francs, down from 29.85 billion in July but up from 28.51 billion a year ago. Exports stood at 28.69 billion francs, down from 30.76 billion in July, but up from 26.98 billion francs in August 1977.

For the first eight months of this year, adjusted trade showed a surplus of 552 million francs, compared with a deficit of 11.91 billion francs in the like 1977 period.

On an unadjusted basis, the August trade recorded a deficit of 2.09 billion francs, compared with a surplus of 2.67 billion in July and a deficit of 2.47 billion francs a year ago.

Unadjusted imports amounted to 23.34 billion francs, down from 26.98 billion in July, but up from 22.59 billion francs a year ago. Exports stood at 21.25 billion francs, down from 29.64 billion a month earlier, but up from 20.12 billion in August last year.

Soviet Deficit Grows In Trade With West

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union's trade deficit with the West rose to two billion rubles (about \$2.86 billion) in the first six months this year from 1.4 billion rubles in the corresponding 1977 period, according to the monthly magazine, Foreign Trade Journal.

West Germany remained its largest Western trading partner with turnover of 1.61 rubles, with exports to West Germany rising to 591 million rubles from 475 million and imports at 1.02 billion compared 947 million.

Soviet imports from the United States rose to 1.04 billion rubles from 828 million rubles and exports fell to 100 million rubles from 136 million rubles.

The brandy Napoleon did not drink

but Alexander did (known as the Great)

From the legendary golden grapes of Greece, untouched throughout the centuries, where the grape was first adored, glorified and drunk by Gods, Men and Warriors.

METAXA the Greek classic

Selected Over-the-Counter

CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978	
NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)	
Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00
Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00
Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00
Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00
Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50
Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20
Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00
Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00
Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00
Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00
Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00
Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00
Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00
Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00
Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00
Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50
Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50
Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30
Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20
Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10
Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05
Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00
Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50
Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20
Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10
Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05
Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01

Paris Commodities

CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978	
NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)	
Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00
Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00
Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00
Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00
Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50
Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20
Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00
Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00
Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00
Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00
Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00
Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00
Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00
Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00
Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00
Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50
Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50
Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30
Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20
Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10
Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05
Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00
Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50
Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20
Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10
Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05
Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01

International Stock Indexes

CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978	
NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)	
Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00
Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00
Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00
Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00
Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50
Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20
Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00
Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00
Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00
Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00
Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00
Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00
Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00
Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00
Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00
Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50
Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50
Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30
Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20
Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10
Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05
Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00
Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50
Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20
Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10
Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05
Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01

IMM Futures

CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978	
NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)	
Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00
Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00
Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00
Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00
Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50
Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20
Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00
Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00
Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00
Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00
Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00
Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00
Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00
Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00
Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00
Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50
Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50
Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30
Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20
Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10
Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05
Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00
Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50
Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20
Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10
Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05
Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18

CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978	
NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)	
Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00
Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00
Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00
Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00
Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50
Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20
Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00
Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00
Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00
Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00
Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00
Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00
Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00
Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00
Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00
Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50
Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50
Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30
Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20
Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10
Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05
Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00
Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50
Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20
Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10
Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05
Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01

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European Gold Markets

CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978		CLOSING PRICES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1978	
NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)		NEW YORK (API)	
Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00	Gold	380.00
Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00	Silver	15.00
Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00	Platinum	1,000.00
Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00	Crude Oil	25.00
Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50	Gasoline	1.50
Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20	Heating Oil	1.20
Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00	Coal	10.00
Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00	Wheat	5.00
Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00	Corn	3.00
Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00	Soybeans	12.00
Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00	Beans	8.00
Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00	Flour	4.00
Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00	Cotton	60.00
Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00	Wool	100.00
Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00	Iron Ore	150.00
Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50	Copper	1.50
Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50	Nickel	0.50
Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30	Zinc	0.30
Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20	Lead	0.20
Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10	Aluminum	0.10
Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05	Steel	0.05
Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00	Timber	1.00
Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50	Grain	0.50
Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20	Oilseed	0.20
Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10	Meat	0.10
Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05	Live Stock	0.05
Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01	Commodities	0.01

REVLON chief consultant

We require for REVLON EUROPE MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA a Chief Consultant, based in PARIS, who will report to the Regional Sales Development Director, who has extensive experience of recruiting, training and motivating retail Beauty Advisors, who has at least three years experience in a similar position, who is fluent in English and preferably one other European language, who is prepared to travel extensively throughout the Region (Europe, Middle East and Africa) after initial training in the U.S.A.

THE JOB:

- to supervise the Chief Consultants in each of the 14 major markets,
- to coordinate merchandising and sell through activities in line with the Regional Marketing plan,
- to maintain the Revlon International image at point of sale,
- to ensure that the Retail Services field organization is fully staffed and trained to carry out its assignments,
- to evaluate and review the performance of sell through organisations in each market,
- to survey the motivation and incentive programmes for Retail Services and Beauty Advisors and implement programmes to increase productivity.

Please send C.V. photograph and salary requirements to Danielle HADJADI - REVLON - 21, rue Boltaire - 75116 PARIS

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Engineers and Marketing Consultants - Case Post

مكتبة

[illegible]

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
3097 Traders	A	\$18 1/4	18	18	- 1/4

[illegible]

Mutual Savings Outflow

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — The nation's mutual savings banks experienced a \$50-million net deposit outflow in time and savings accounts last month, according to preliminary figures released by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Of Mutual Savings Banks

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 18, 1978's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial

centers. These rates do not take

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.t.	Gldr.	NF cont.	SwissF.	Dm.Kr.
Amsterdam	2,157	421	108.64	49.18	0.2592		6.894	133.36	39.475
Brussels (c)	31.19	61.09	15.763	7.134	3.7575	14.515		196.56	5.7295
Frankfurt	1,9745	385.67		1,622	2.776	x	6.342	104.04	10.63
London	1,9945	3,8695		5,622	9.20			339.38	10.43
Milano	833.20	1,625.70	419.83	189.89		398.43	26.62	522.99	152.48
Paris	4,2875	5.751	221.21		5.2705	23.61	14.0345	275.80	80.38
Zurich	1.57775	3.08723	79.8465	35.9965	0.1895	73.65205	5.06175		29.0161

The following are Dollar values as quoted on 5.4425 ; Escudo: 45.65 ; Israeli £: 18.50 ; Peseta: 190.95 ; Norw. Krone: 5.233 ; Fin Mark: 4.084 ;

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: *London Arbitration*: Sweden 45.65; *United E*: 11.50; *France*: 74.22; *Switzerland*: 14.345; *Sw. Krona*: 4.400; *Yen*: 100.95; *New Kroner*: 5.233; *Fin. Mark*: 4.084; *Belgian Franc*: 32.131; *Hong Kong \$*: Closed; *Singapore \$*: 2.2545; *Canadian \$*: 85.765 U.S. cents.

(*) Commercial Franc. (†) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Dollar Bonds | Midday | Michelin 9
Middle left

[illegible]

Bel Call 74-87	74% 75%	Norskhyd
BFCE 84-83	99% 100%	Norway BY
Brazil 74-84	98 1/2 99 1/2	Occidental
Brit Gas 8-87	100% 101%	Ottob Min

[illegible]

EEC 8% 82	77%	78%	Shell 8-88
EEC 7% 84	94½	95½	Shell 7½-8
ECS 8% 87	99½	100½	Singer 8%
ECS 8% 87	95%	96%	Calend 8%

EEC 734-84	94/95	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Mitsui 734-80	123	123/99
EEC 84-87	100/99	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EEC 87-90	98/99	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EEC 90-93	98/99	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 84-86	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 86-88	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 88-90	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 90-93	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 93-95	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 95-97	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 97-99	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 99-01	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
EIB 01-03	98	Shell S-4	98/99	99/00	Shell S-4	123	123/99
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Hold Dorsett to 38 Yards Rushing

Rams Upset Cowboys, 27-14

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP) — Pat Haden threw a 43-yard touchdown pass to Willie Miller in the fourth quarter and Rod Perry intercepted a Rogers Staubach pass for a final score of 27-14 as the Los Angeles Rams upset the Dallas Cowboys here in a National Football League game yesterday.

The Los Angeles defense throttled Tony Dorsett, Dallas's star runner, Dorsett, who averaged more than 100 yards rushing in his first two games, was held to 38 yards on 19 carries.

In winning their third game against no defeats, the Rams scored first in the opening period on a 1-yard smash by John Cappelletti. Staubach evaded the score early in the second quarter on a 14-yard pass to Billy Joe DuPree.

By halftime, the Rams led, 14-7.

on a 21-yard touchdown pass from Haden to Ron Jessie, after a 10-play, 99-yard advance. After a scoreless third period, the Cowboys — in search of their 10th straight victory, including the Super Bowl — scored on an 18-yard pass from Staubach to Tony Hill.

The Rams came storming back, 69 yards in four plays, and Haden, who had been undermanned much of the afternoon, found Miller with

the 43-yard pass that the end took on the one-yard line and carried into the end zone. A holding penalty cost the Rams the point after, as kicker Frank Corral missed when the ball was moved back.

Perry clinched the victory when he picked off Staubach's pass at the Dallas 43 and threatened his way into the end zone with less than four minutes to go. The Cowboys reached the Rams' 15-yard line with 41 seconds left, but Pat Thomas intercepted Staubach to end the threat.

Haden completed 14 of 25 passes for 227 yards, and Jessie was his favorite receiver with 7 receptions for 144 yards. Staubach was 22 of 46 for 246 yards, but had four of his throws intercepted. Haden had two passes intercepted.

Dallas was held to just 96 yards rushing, depending primarily on Staubach's passing out of the standard offensive formation and the Cowboys' shotgun.

Dolphins 31, Bills 24

At Miami, Gary Quarter raced 65 yards for a third-quarter touchdown and Delvin Williams ran for 121 yards, including an 18-yard score, as the Miami Dolphins defeated the Buffalo Bills, 31-24. It was the Dolphins' 17th consecutive victory over the Bills, an NFL record.

Davis finished the game with 89 yards total, while quarterback Don Strock had his second straight strong performance, completing 7 of 14 passes, including a 6-yard touchdown pass to Andre Tillman.

The Dolphins' victory overshadowed an impressive game by quarterback Joe Ferguson of Buffalo. After a slow start, he moved the rebuilding Bills consistently throughout the game.

He completed 14 of 24 passes for 246 yards and two touchdowns, including a 92-yard pass play to Frank Lewis. The play was the first longest touchdown play in Bills history.

Broncos 27, Chargers 14

At Denver, Rick Upchurch dashed 75 yards with a punt return with 3:17 left in the game and full-back Lonnie Perrin added an insurance score less than two minutes later to give the Denver Broncos a 27-14 triumph over the San Diego Chargers.

San Diego's quarterback, Dan Fouts, had run for one touchdown and passed 20 yards to rookie John Jefferson for another as the Chargers took a 14-7 halftime lead.

With reserve quarterback Norris Weese at the controls, Denver capitalized on a short Charger punt to cut the deficit to 14-13 late in the third quarter, but Jim Turner's extra point attempt was wide.

Several minutes later, Denver drove from its 9-yard line to the Charger 42, but the drive was stalled by a holding penalty — one of five called against the Bronco offense.

On an exchange of punts, Jeff West sent a high kick to Upchurch, who cut upfield and got a key block from Perrin to outpace the Charger pursuers. Shortly afterward, Perrin ran up the middle 21 yards for his second touchdown of the game.

Patriots Favored Over Ailing Colts

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 18 (AP) — The New England Patriots are seeking an important victory to-night — a divisional one — when they meet the Baltimore Colts.

This is a very important game for us, a divisional game, said New England's coach, Chuck Fairbanks, whose Patriots are heavily favored.

The big problem for the Colts is that a number of starters, including quarterback Bert Jones, are out of action with injuries.

The Colts were supposed to contend for the playoffs from the American Conference's Eastern Division. Instead, minus Jones, they are 0-2 — outscored 80-0 and trying to avoid their third rout of the season. Jones, who suffered a shoulder separation in an exhibition game, is not expected back for two or three more games.

Both Tackles Out

Also out of action are such Baltimore starters as defensive end George Kunk and David Taylor, linebacker Stan White and cornerback Norm Thompson.

Quarterback Bill Troup filled in for Jones in last week's 42-0 loss to Miami. The No. 3 quarterback, Mike Kirkland, played the opener, a 38-0 loss to Dallas.

New England is 1-1 and looked strong in beating St. Louis, 16-6, after being startled by Washington in the opener.

Statistically, the Colts are the worst team in the NFL, but their coach, Ted Marchibroda, says a turnaround is certain.

"A 10-6 record will get you into the playoffs and without question an 11-5 record will," he says. "We could have been in this situation 0-2 — even if we were healthy."

Leadership Lacking

"We've lost a great deal of leadership from the players who are hurt, but people counted on [New York] Yankees out too. I feel we're ready to play."

New England's biggest offensive problem tonight is the thigh muscle injury of kicker John Smith. Veteran punter Jerrell Wilson may be forced to fill the void.

Another potential problem is in the stands. There was mayhem at the last Monday night game played here — a 41-7 rout of the New York Jets in 1976.

Haden Hopes Final Score Is Big Enough for Critics

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 — Pat Haden, the Los Angeles Rams' quarterback, hoped after the victory over the Dallas Cowboys that he had finally convinced skeptics that he was big enough to play in the National Football League.

The CBS television network tried to get the game to get Haden to use next to a Dallas defensive end, (Too Tall) Jones. Haden is 5'11" (5'11" tall, Jones is 6'9". The network, apparently, was to illustrate Haden's "problem" — seeing over Jones' head — by having Haden throw a pass to Jones.

Later, after he had completed a

higher percentage of passes than Roger Staubach (56 percent on 14 for 25 to 48 percent on 22 for 46) and after he had passed for nearly as many yards (227 to 246) as Staubach, Haden said:

"CBS said, I mean they actually told me they wanted to show the 'problem.' That way, people [watching on television] at home would say, 'See, he is too short.'"

"No way I'd consent to that. I don't know why I'm upset now but I also don't know why no one ever asked [Fran] Turkenon [who is also 5'11"] or Turkenton [6 feet tall] to pose with Too Tall Jones."

Talking about his 43-yard touchdown pass to Willie Miller, Haden went after his critics again.

"I let it all out on that pass, he said. 'I put my 5-2, 150-pound frame behind it and let Willie run under it.'"



Pat Haden

Someone asked if his quarterbacking in the victory over the Super Bowl champions meant that he had proven himself once and for all.

"No," Haden answered quickly. "I've proven it the last three years."

Spinks Left His Title in a Disco

By James Tuite

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18 (AP) — When boxing historians record that on a dark and rainy night in this city of jazz and Creole cooking, Muhammad Ali won back his world heavyweight championship, they will be telling only half the truth.

The other half is this: Ali did not win the title through sheer talent, as Spinks lost it and Ali was here to pick up a tarnished mantle he had worn twice before when it was bright and new.

Spinks' body was in the Super-ring Friday night, but his mind was elsewhere, perhaps still fixated on the disco deans of New York City or at the bars where he loved freely. He drinks only beer.

[when he lost the title to Spinks several months ago] because he didn't train. Now he moved."

And Ali was still moving this weekend, although his face was a bit puffy and nicked by the face of a few hard punches Spinks was able to land. To questions about retirement, Ali gave the usual evasive answers, such as "I'm an old man for boxing but young for the world."

What does that mean? Ali said he would take six or eight months "to make up my mind." Should Ali decide against retirement, his next opponent probably would be Larry Holmes "because Holmes is the only one who can make money for us."

Ready, Willing and Able

And Holmes is ready, according to his manager, Chuck Spazziani. "He's lean and mean and

Promoters Sue, Charging Fraud Of \$1 Million

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18 (AP) — Two promoters of the Muhammad Ali vs. Leon Spinks fight have filed suit against two of their partners, accusing them of siphoning off about \$1 million in gate receipts from the fight, it was reported yesterday.

Philip Chiacio, a city councilman, and Jake Dimaggio, a businessman, filed the suit Saturday against Sherman Copeland and Don Hubbard, partners in Louisiana Sports Inc., the New Orleans Times-Picayune reported.

The four were partners in the firm, which was formed in March with other investors to stage the heavyweight title bout, the newspaper said. None of the persons involved could be reached for comment.

The group included several businessmen who put up a \$3.5-million guarantee to get live gate rights to the fight, the paper said.

Also named in the suit is Ronald Lewis, executive vice president of Top Rank Inc., the nationwide promotions firm, which sold the rights to the fight.

Bob Arum, president of Top Rank, said that Lewis has been fired, but he would say nothing more.

At the fight, attendance was announced as 70,000, and the gate was estimated at a record \$6 million.

Swedes Dubious on Davis Cup Chances

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP) — Sweden, even with Bjorn Borg and the homecourt advantage, is giving itself little chance to defeat the United States in the next round of Davis Cup tennis play.

"I'd say we have a 25 percent chance to beat them," the Swedish Davis Cup captain, Martin Carlsten, said. "Borg could win his two singles, but the Americans will take the other two and the doubles."

Sweden advanced to the interzone finals by defeating Hungary, 3-1, in the European Group B Zone during the weekend. The United States lost the final two singles matches but downed Chile, 3-2.

The two teams will meet in Goteborg, Sweden, Oct. 6-8.

Preference for Clay

"We would have a bigger chance [against the United States] on clay," said Borg, the Wimbledon champion. "Too bad you can't play on that surface here in October."

The interzone final will be played on a medium-fast artificial surface. Kjell Johansson overcame strong winds to outlast Peter Szoke of Hungary, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, yes-

terday, giving Sweden its victory. The 27-year-old Johansson, playing the best tennis of his career, defeated Hungary's No. 1 player, Balazs Taroczy, in the opening singles match.

Borg, who lost last week to Jimmy Connors in the finals of the U.S. Open, withdrew from the final singles match yesterday, complaining about a blister on his racket hand. Advised not to play by a doctor, Borg left later in the day for an exhibition tour in Brazil and Argentina.

Tenny Svensson replaced Borg against Taroczy in a match that was halted due to darkness at 5-5 in the third set. The two split the first two sets.

The Americans were assured of victory Saturday when Brian Gottfried and John McEnroe defeated Hungary, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1, yes-

terday, giving Sweden its victory. The 27-year-old Johansson, playing the best tennis of his career, defeated Hungary's No. 1 player, Balazs Taroczy, in the opening singles match.

Brambilla Recovering

MILAN, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Vittorio Brambilla, 40, the Italian racing driver who suffered a fractured skull in a 10-car crash that fatally injured Ronnie Peterson during the Italian Grand Prix, is slowly recovering, physicians said.



Bucky Dent of the Yankees slides into third base as the throw is bobbled by Butch Hobson of the Red Sox.

Royals Blank Angels to Stretch Their Lead

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18 (AP) — Frank White and George Brett hit consecutive home runs in the third inning and Dennis Leonard won his 18th game with a five-hitter yesterday as the Kansas City Royals downed the California Angels, 5-0, and stretched their lead to 4½ games in the American League West.

It was the sixth victory in seven games for the Royals while the Angels lost their fifth in seven outings. Leonard stopped the Angels on just five singles in boosting his record to 18-7 with his 18th complete game of the season. Loser Frank Tanana (17-11) surrendered one out in the seventh, but five were for extra bases.

Red Sox 7, Yankees 3

At New York, Carl Yastrzemski's run-scoring single and 14th homer helped Boston beat New York 7-3 and cut its deficit to 2½ games behind the Yankees in the American League East race. After a three-run rally in the eighth opened a 6-1 lead for the Red Sox, the errors that have plagued Boston began showing up. New York's Willie Randolph singled with one out in the bottom of the eighth and went to third when third baseman Butch Hobson threw the ball into right field trying for a force play at second.

On Thurman Munson's grounder, Reggie Jackson then hit an easy grounder to Red Sox second baseman Jerry Remy, who booted the ball into right field as both runners scored.

Orioles 5, Blue Jays 0

At Baltimore, Doug DeCinces drove in three runs and Mike Flanagan pitched a 7-0 shutout.

At Cleveland, McGraw (14-12) at Cleveland (Clyde 7-10).

Boston (Sawor 0-2) at Detroit (Billingham 15-8).

Milwaukee (Trovers 10-10) at New York (Fitzsimmons 17-9).

California (Krause 14-7) at Minnesota (Zohn 12-13).

Kansas City (Gura 14-4) at Seattle (Mitchell 9-12).

Chicago (Kroves 11-14) at Oakland (Johnson 10-14).

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